

Gemayel seeks end to E. Beirut revolt

BEIRUT (R) — President Amin Gemayel contacted Christian leaders on Monday to quash Lebanon's worst inter-Christian violence for months as an internal militia gunbattle threatened to plunge the minority community into political confusion. Political sources told Reuters the 44-year-old Maronite Christian leader contacted "various sides" in a mediation bid as Christian areas in and around Beirut shook to mortar, rocket propelled grenade and machinegun fire (See story below). There was no confirmation of radio reports that regular fighters of Mr. Gemayel's Falangist Party were involved. A ceasefire plea by Falange Party chief George Saadeh went unheeded. The rebel militiamen are believed to have links with senior Falangist military official Fuad Abu Nader, ousted from the leadership of the "Lebanese Forces" militia in March last year, sources said. Abu Nader is a nephew of Mr. Gemayel.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Reagan congratulates King

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent the following cable to the King: "Your Majesty, I am greatly honoured to extend my best wishes and those of the American people to you and the people of Jordan on this, the 33rd anniversary of your accession to the throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Please also accept my personal gratitude for extending to the Vice President and Mrs. Bush the warm hospitality for which Jordan is so rightly renowned. The areas of agreement that the Vice President perceived in his discussions with you and other leaders in the region provide a promising basis for progress in the peace process, to which I remain firmly

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King, Queen attend concert by symphony orchestra

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Sunday attended a concert performed by the Armed Forces symphony orchestra and held at the Royal Cultural Centre on the occasion of the King's accession to the throne. The concert was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fayez, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, members of the diplomatic corps and high-ranking officials.

Arab League envoy in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — The assistant secretary general of the Arab League, Al Akhdar Al Ibrahim, met on Sunday with United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Ministry officials as part of a tour of the region, the Emirates news agency (WAM) reported. It said Mr. Ibrahim delivered a verbal message on matters concerning the 21-member league for UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Al Nahayan.

3 Israeli soldiers wounded in W.Bank

TEL AVIV (R) — Three Israeli soldiers were injured on Sunday when a bomb exploded at a roadside in the Israeli-occupied West Bank as they waited for a lift, military officials said. They said the bomb, hidden under pile of rocks, appeared to have been planted by Palestinian resistance activists.

Philippines Muslim activists, army agree on truce

MANILA (R) — Muslim separatist leaders and the military have signed a ceasefire agreement in the southern Philippines island of Mindanao, a leading Manila newspaper said Sunday. The Manila Bulletin said the agreement was signed on Friday on Jolo Island, southwest of Mindanao, and approved by exiled Muslim leader Nur Misuari. There was no immediate independent confirmation of the report.

Group threatens more attacks in Cyprus

BEIRUT (AP) — A pro-Libyan group that claimed it staged the attack on the British Akrotiri airbase in Cyprus last week threatened in a statement published Sunday to carry out similar attacks soon. The "Unified Nasserite Organisation — Cairo" said in a statement published by the independent Al Nahar newspaper: "We wish to emphasise that a chain of similar operations will be carried out in the near future."

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Violent anti-Geagea rebellion erupts in 'Lebanese Forces'

Mashalani-led rebels take E. Beirut positions

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Gunbattles engulfed east Beirut on Sunday amid reports a revolt was under way to unseat the anti-Syrian command of the "Lebanese Forces," the country's largest mostly Christian rightist militia.

Informed sources quoted by AP said "Lebanese Forces" commander Samir Geagea has fled east Beirut to his northern stronghold of Byblos as the rebels took control of the Lebanese capital's mainly Christian sector. Byblos, 30 kilometres north of Beirut, is Dr. Geagea's main power base, where he maintains a massive seaside barracks and most of the militia's heavy armour.

The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the rebels were led by Maroun Mashalani, the "Lebanese Forces" commander of east Beirut's Fum Al Shubbak and Badaro residential districts. Mr. Mashalani's fighters, equipped with heavy machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades, have overrun east Beirut's sprawling Asrafiyah residential district, the sources said.

The rebels appeared poised for an assault into the waterfront war council headquarters of the "Lebanese Forces" abutting Beirut's port. Once they seize the large compound, the rebels would announce the removal of Dr. Geagea and his 10-man executive committee, the sources said.

Little is known about Mr. Mashalani's political leanings. The sources said he stands in the middle of the road between Dr. Geagea's militant, anti-Syrian stance and Syrian-allied former

ceasefire to allow Falangist mediators to work out a settlement, the party's Voice of Lebanon radio station reported.

All major highways in the Christian heartland north and northeast of Beirut have been closed by earth mounds and barbed-wire barricades set up by warring militiamen, said residents reached by telephone in east Beirut and the port of Jounieh, 20 kilometres north of the capital.

When Mr. Hobeika was commander of the "Lebanese Forces," he signed a Syrian-sponsored peace pact last December with Muslim leaders to end Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war.

Dr. Geagea, then Mr. Hobeika's chief of staff, and Christian President Amin Gemayel rejected the pact, contending it made too many concessions to Muslims.

In January, militiamen under Dr. Geagea and from Mr. Gemayel's Falange Party teamed up to attack Hobeika supporters in fighting that killed 350 people. Mr. Hobeika since then has been living in the Syrian-controlled Bekka Valley of eastern Lebanon.

Sunday's flare-up coincided with a statement from Mr. Hobeika accusing current "Lebanese Forces" leaders of "leading the country to the edge of the abyss and Christians to a deadlock."

The statement, published in Beirut newspapers, said: "The hour of salvation is approaching when things will return to normal and a new homeland (will be) established."

The former "Lebanese Forces" leader supports calls for the resignation of Mr. Gemayel.

U.K. plane said to have reached Libya in breach of U.S. law

LONDON (R) — A British airliner, powered by American-made engines, has been delivered to Libya in breach of an embargo on exporting U.S. technology, the Observer said Sunday.

The newspaper said the plane, once owned by the British Caledonian independent airline, flew to Libya from Jordan on Wednesday despite attempts by the company to stop it from reaching Libya.

The Foreign Office in London confirmed that the plane had left Amman but said its destination was unknown (Jordanian officials were not immediately available for comment).

A British spokesman said Britain had appealed to Jordan to ground the Airbus while legal procedures were going on.

"The Jordanian government is blameless. It is understandable why they let the aircraft go. They had no legal power to stop the plane," the spokesman told Reuters.

The Observer said a second similar plane, impounded in Dubai, was likely to be flown to Tripoli soon.

British Caledonian said last month it had begun legal proceedings to block the planned re-sale to Libya of two Airbus which it had originally sold to a Hong Kong aircraft trading firm.

It said the airline had "hard evidence" that the planes were to be sold to Libya for £40 million (\$60 million) in contravention of contractual agreements.

The 210-seat Airbus are fitted with General Electric engines, among the most advanced in the world.

Rifai: Jordan is not seeking PLO substitute

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has reaffirmed that Jordan is not seeking an alternative organisation to replace the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and reiterated the Kingdom's rejection of any role in an international conference without the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In an interview in the latest issue of the Al Nahar Al Arabi Wal Dawli magazine published in Beirut, Mr. Rifai also reiterated Jordan's unwavering support for Iraq in its almost six-year-old war with Iran.

(Continued on page 3)

Kaunda accuses West of harming race relations in southern Africa

LUSAKA (R) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Sunday accused Western leaders of poisoning race relations throughout southern Africa by supporting South Africa.

Western support for apartheid was also to blame for South African trade reprisals against Zambia which were likely to have a serious impact on the country's deeply troubled economy, he said.

In an interview with Reuters Mr. Kaunda said South Africa was sending spies into Zambia and neighbouring black states. He said four white South Africans and one black were being held after confessing to being spies and saboteurs but added he did not believe stories that foreigners detained in recent weeks had been seriously maltreated.

President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other Western leaders were "succeeding in poisoning our otherwise happy racial atmosphere" in Zambia, Zimbabwe and elsewhere with their support for the white-dominated Pretoria government, Mr. Kaunda said.

"Our non-racial society ... is

being undermined by the big powers because of their support for apartheid," he added.

South Africa has announced reprisals against Zambia and Zimbabwe including a levy on their goods going through South Africa and stricter border controls because of their support for international sanctions aimed at forcing an end to apartheid.

"Obviously we will have to suffer that much more. We have the West to thank for supporting apartheid," Mr. Kaunda said.

The new South African controls are expected to cause serious shortages of essential goods in Zambia which depends heavily on South Africa for spares for its crucial copper mining industry.

Israelis bomb 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships attacked two Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon's port city of Sidon Sunday and police said at least five people were wounded.

The helicopters bombed and rocketed the 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh at 3:30 p.m., police said. Guerrillas fired anti-aircraft guns as the jets divebombed their targets and gunships unleashed a rocket barrage, but no hits were scored, police said.

Provincial police in Sidon said three Israeli gunboats patrolled off Lebanon's third largest city as the seven-minute raid was under way.

Police said palls of black smoke billowed from 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps as the raiding helicopters unleashed a barrage of rockets.

There were no immediate reports of casualties.

In Tel Aviv the Israeli army claimed the targeted buildings were headquarters and bases used by the mainstream Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Syria-backed Abu Musa faction of the PLO.

It was Israel's sixth air raid on Lebanon this year. In the last raid on July 14, Israel bombed alleged targets of the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut.

Sunday's raid came hours after mortar shelling of an Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) position near Yater village, some five kilometres north of the Israeli border.

Just prior to the Israeli announcement about Sunday's attack, several Soviet-designed Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon and landed in northern Israel, other reports said.

On July 10, Israeli helicopter gunships rocketed what the military claimed were guerrilla targets at 'Ain Al Hilweh.

'Ain Al Hilweh is the biggest refugee camp in Lebanon, housing at least 30,000 people. Mieh Mieh has about 3,000.

Both camps are believed dominated by supporters of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Arafat loyalists have returned gradually to South Lebanon since invading Israeli troops forced them out in 1982.

The July 10 raids followed a gunbattle during which two Israeli soldiers and four commandos were killed when the commandos attempted to land by sea just south of the frontier with Lebanon.

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan celebrates anniversary of King's accession to throne

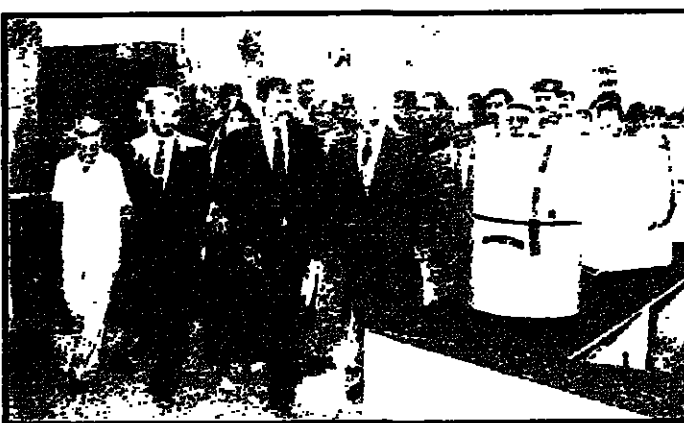
AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan today celebrates the 34th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

It was 34 years ago when 17-year-old Prince Hussein became King of Jordan on Aug. 11, 1952, thus continuing the march of the Great Arab Revolt against backwardness, colonisation and ignorance and stressing the people's cohesion with the leadership to confront all challenges facing the nation.

Jordan, while celebrating this occasion, remembers the respectable position which King Hussein has achieved for the Arab Nation through the effective role which the Kingdom played in the service of Arab causes.

Jordan also remembers with great pride the achievements which raised Jordan to a lofty position in the Third World despite the Kingdom's meagre resources, poor capabilities and big dangers and challenges.

Stemming from its desire to continue its development, Jordan prepared the first five-year development plan for the years 1976 to 1980. The development efforts in those years culminated in unexpected growth in economic



Petra photo

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai tours a national industrial exhibition which he opened on Sunday in Amman to mark the anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne (See story on page 3)

development and increase in the volume of actual investments. Jordan has now finished the 1980-85 national development plan and has embarked on one for 1986-1990 period. These plans are designed to boost the nation's economy, promote social services and bolster its image on the regional and international levels. On the occasion of the King's accession to the throne the Royal Court received cables of good wishes. These came from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, senior government officials and heads of trade and professional unions in Jordan, heads of municipal and village councils and key public figures. They all paid tribute to the King's wise policies and voiced total allegiance and support for the Hashemite throne.

Taba compromise package remains elusive

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian, Israeli and American delegations on Sunday failed to wrap up an arbitration package to resolve a four-year old border dispute but said the two remaining outstanding issues could be completed within two to three weeks.

A joint statement said the delegations had agreed upon a procedure for resolving the two outstanding issues: the selection of three neutral arbitrators and a technical survey of the disputed area, but gave no details.

The statement appeared to be a face-saving tactic by the three delegations. Agreement on the arbitration compromise was agreed upon several weeks ago in a previous round of talks and the two outstanding issues remain unchanged.

"The delegations of Egypt and Israel, with the participation of a United States delegation, have completed work on a draft arbitral compromise, with the exception of selecting names of non-national arbitrators and the technical elaboration of the annex," said the statement which was read out by Nabu Al Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation at the end of this round of talks.

Egyptian and Israeli delegates said the teams will resume their meetings in Israel next week to work out the technical details of the survey and to discuss the arbitrators' issue.

The dispute is over a one-square-kilometre stretch of beach in the Sinai peninsula called Taba. Both Egypt and Israel claim sovereignty over it. Taba is one of 19 border point disputes which appeared after Israel completed its withdrawal from the Sinai in 1982 after a 15-year occupation.

The Taba dispute has held back the return of Egypt's ambassador to Tel Aviv, withdrawn in 1982 to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and a summit meeting between President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Reuter adds: Sources close to the talks at a heavily-guarded hotel near Cairo's Pyramids said earlier that army mapping experts from all three countries would visit Taba to pinpoint an agreed chart of its boundaries.

"After approval by their governments and with the conclusion of the fieldwork and the selection of arbitrators, the draft compromise (accord) will be subject to signature by the parties," the statement said.

Israeli negotiator Avraham Tamir, head of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' office, said: "We have finished the compromise for the approval of the governments."

WAJ describes water supply situation as critical

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Ten per cent of Amman's inhabitants are currently suffering from temporary cuts in their water supplies and the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Sunday conceded that "any mismanagement of the Kingdom's water resources will mean no water supplies by the year 2000."

According to WAJ President Mohammad Saleh Keilani, the total daily consumption of potable water by the nearly one million residents in Amman is estimated at 190,000 cubic metres while the current daily water supply to the capital is put at 170,000 cubic metres.

"Drought years are part of our life and we have to expect them," Mr. Keilani told the Jordan Times, brushing aside the likelihood of a water rationing scheme in the Amman area similar to one implemented after droughts in 1977 and 1978.

"I am against water rationing plans," said Mr. Keilani and he refuted earlier reports that more than 10 per cent of the people in Amman are facing total or temporary cuts in their potable water supplies.

The water crisis reportedly became apparent in the areas of Ashrafiah, Nuzha, Shmeisani, Sports City and Wihdat in June and concerned water officials attributed the decline in water supplies to the poor rainy season in 1985/1986 with only one relatively good year between the last poor rainy season in 1983/1984.

WAJ officials claim that until the end of 1985, all Amman's water supplies were obtained from underground water reserves. In February 1986, the launching of the Deir-Alla to Amman water

supply system encouraged high hopes amongst WAJ officials that sufficient surface water supplies could be pumped to Amman from the Jordan Valley as the project started by pumping 4,000 cubic metres of water a day and reports in the local press said this could increase to 5,000 cubic metres a day if needed.

In March, the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) — the operators of the pipeline — reduced the amounts of pumped water to 3,500 cubic metres until its operations were stopped completely by the end of May.

The Deir-Alla-Amman water project was built at a total cost of JD 60 million and has a projected capacity of pumping 45 million cubic metres (MCM) per year from surface water and run-off. "For one reason or another, the project's expectations of contributing almost 45 MCM to Amman's water supplies were virtually impossible," commented a WAJ consultant.

In June the government agreed to stop pumping water from the Jordan Valley to Amman in the summer months due to shortages of irrigation water.

The JVA agreed to the government's decision which also instructed WAJ to double the quantity of water presently being pumped from Azraq to Amman in an effort to secure the capital's summer water needs.

At that time, a WAJ consultant described the cabinet's decision as "difficult to apply," since the Azraq-Amman water pipeline can not accommodate a further 10 MCM per year on top of the 15 MCM per year already being pumped from Azraq.

Mr. Keilani declined to comment on why the Deir-Alla pipeline stopped operating during

(Continued on page 3)

AIRLINE AREA MANAGER

Applications are invited for the post of airline area manager, who will be responsible for all aspects of the airline's operations within Jordan.

Applicants should hold a degree in Economics or equivalent from a recognised university and have 10-15 years experience with an international airline of which 5 years should have been at managerial level. The applicant should therefore be fully conversant with all aspects of airline operations and preferably have a strong marketing/sales background. Fluency in written and oral English and Arabic is essential.

A competitive salary is offered.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience including a recent photograph should be sent to:

THE PERSONNEL MANAGER
C/O JORDAN TIMES
P.O. BOX 6710
AMMAN,
JORDAN

Quoting Reference AMJ (1)

BEIRUT (AP) — Terrorist bombings and sectarian bloodletting in Beirut have badly dented Syrian efforts to restore law and order in the Lebanese capital and have underscored just how tough a task the Syrians face.

In the worst of the recent bombings:

- A sedan packed with a quarter-ton of explosives blew up on July 28 in Christian east Beirut.

Hours after the Aug. 1 bombing, Mr. Gemayel, 44, proposed a special session of parliament to discuss constitutional reforms that would

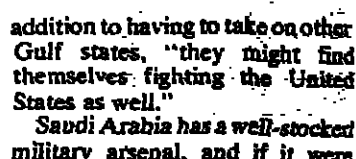
Hours after the Aug. 1 bombing, Mr. Gemayel, 44, proposed a special session of parliament to discuss constitutional reforms that would

analysts, would not gain much by stirring trouble in Beirut. Ironically, the presence of the anti-Arafat Syrians, Israel's arch-enemies, may be preferable to the

Mr. Mandi leaves Khartoum again Monday for Moscow, taking up a long-standing invitation. He said Sudan hoped for Soviet help in building grain silos and officials said he might also seek spare parts.

SLA gunners hit

terminal). "How many times has Kharg been hit and repaired? The technology is so good that repairs



"I think Iran is smart enough not to mess with Saudi Arabia," a Gulf Arab analyst said. In

Saudi Arabia is extremely remote," a Western analyst commented.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION 22:05 Evening Show Cont.
 Tel: 773111 23:00 News Summary

WHAT'S

TODAY'S EVENTS

GOING ON

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.

FOR THE T

Baghdad to enact the legal national rights of the Kurdish people.
It said the Kurds should enjoy

Col. Hareb Ibn Hadar, director of the Dubai Criminal

The smugglers he said, operated between Nigeria, Ghana, Sudan, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Pakistan and

rounded up on Monday, he said. "Their frequent trips roused police suspicion," said Col. Hareb. "Initial personal and baggage search found nothing."

"Their frequent trips roused police suspicion," said Col. Hareb. "Initial personal and baggage search proved negative."

TRAVELLER

MARITIME TRAFFIC

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

PHONE NOS.
Amal Hospital 674155
NIGHT DUTY

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
 Amman civil defence 198, 199
 Civil Defence Irbid 271299, 328131
 Civil Defence Qwaidach 770733
 Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306
 Ambulance 193, 773111
 Amman downtown fire brigade 198
 First aid 672299
 Blood bank 778303
 Civil Defence rescue 661111
 Fire headquarters 622090-3
 Police 622, 621111, 637777
 Police headquarters 630141
 Traffic police 8939301
 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624681
 Municipal water complaints 771125/8
 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 533930/60

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381/3/2
 Khaldi Maternity, I. Amn 642481/6
 Al-Khail Maternity, I. Amman 624441/2
 Isbal Amman Maternity 642362
 Malles, I. Amman 636140
 Palestine, Shmeisat 664171/4
 Shmeisat Maternity 669313
 University Hospital 645845/65
 Al-Kwaser Hospital 66727/9
 The Islamic, Abadi 666127/57
 Al-Ahli, Abadi 664154/6
 Italian, Al-Mohajreen 777101/3
 Al-Badali, Al-Azraqi 775112/6
 Army, Madra 891611/15
 Queen Alia Hospital 602240/30

AMAL HOSPITAL 674153

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Akram Samhan 894611
 Dr. Adnan Zaghoul (—)
 First pharmacy 661912
 Al Sabah pharmacy 636730
 Al Sabah pharmacy 668036
 Khalid pharmacy 778553
 Nayrouth pharmacy 623672

TAXIS:

Khalid taxi 623715
 Tameer 666417
 Sport City taxi 632373
 Tameer taxi 644660
 Waddah taxi 812454
 Country taxi 847972

IRBID:

Dr. Hamzah Anasrahi 240759

ZARQA:

Dr. Akram Haddad 987665

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/19
 Radio Jordan 774111/19
 Ministry of Tourism 642311
 Hotel complaints 666412
 Price complaints 661176
 Telephone Information 12
 Jordan and Middle East calls 13
 Overseas calls 17
 Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in fils per kg.

Apple	220/180	Marrow	260/160
Apple (green)	420/380	Mellow	80/40
App (American)	370/380	Mellow (Sweet)	190/120
Banana	300/260	Onion (dry)	120/70
Banana (Muhammar)	250/220	Okra	380/300
Beans	320/240	Orange	320/250
Beetroot	150/100	Parsley	60/60
Carrot	600/120	Parsnips	480/200
Carrot (yellow & black)	200/140	Pepper (sweet)	100/60
Cauliflower	200/140	Pepper (hot)	130/80
Cucumbers	210/140	Peas	220/250
Eggplant (large)	100/60	Portulacas	180/130
Eggplant (small)	120/100	Radicchio	200/80
Garlic	700/650	Squash	300/200
Grapes	200/140	Tomatoes	60/30

Prince Hassan visits economic, industrial projects in the south

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan spent Saturday and Sunday visiting some economic and industrial installations and sites in the southern regions of the country.

The Crown Prince started the tour on Saturday with a visit to the Sahab industrial estate and later he toured the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company in Al Hasa where he inspected the progress of work. The Crown Prince paid tribute to the skills of the local manpower and he praised the modern techniques used at the mine.

On Sunday Prince Hassan paid a visit to the Ports Corporation and the fertilisers factory in

Aqaba and was briefed by the corporation's director general, Mr. Bassam Qaqish, on the progress of work and the economic situation in the region and its effect on traffic at Aqaba Port. Officials at the fertilisers factory also briefed Prince Hassan on the conditions of work at the factory and its future plans.

Prince Hassan's visits to these installations are part of his continuing tours to get acquainted with a number of major industrial and economic projects which are expected to play a significant role in the new five-year development plan for 1986-1990. The outlines and financing of the plan will be discussed in November.

Belgium to extend JD 1.5m loan to Ma'in spa complex

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Belgian government will extend a loan of JD 1.5 million to help complete construction and installations at the Ma'in mineral water spa, Belgian ambassador to Jordan Guido Vansina announced Sunday.

Mr. Vansina was speaking during a visit to the site of the spa project which is being built at Ma'in by the Zarqa Ma'in Spa Company and Director of the company, Mr. Fayez Abul Ghanam, presented a briefing to the ambassador on the stages of the project. The Belgian ambassador and Mr. Abul Ghanam were accompanied by a team of Belgian experts.

According to the ambassador, the loan will be made in accordance with an agreement signed earlier between the Belgian and Jordanian governments and he said the funds will help the company carry out installation work and various facilities which will include a hotel, swimming pools and therapeutic facilities in addition to basic services.

Mr. Vansina paid tribute to the Jordanian government and the company for implementing this project which, he said, would provide therapeutic services to Jordanians and tourists and he added that his country was pleased to be contributing to such a vital project.

A Belgian trade delegation will visit Jordan in the coming month to work with Jordanian officials on the implementation of an economic protocol signed by the two countries, the ambassador said. The ambassador also praised the strong economic relations between Belgium and Jordan and said that his government will be doing all it can to expand this cooperation.

The total cost of the spa project is expected to reach JD 13 million, according to Mr. Abul Ghanam who said that most of the funds will be raised through loans. He also said that JD 3 million will be raised through shares to be offered to the public later this month.

Planned station at Aqaba to boost maritime communications

AMMAN (Petra) — The government has decided to establish a coastal station at Aqaba port to ensure maritime communications for the public and private sectors and to channel maritime telecommunications services, Minister of Transport Rajai Dajani announced Sunday.

He said that the Ministry of Transport will develop this station to ensure modern telegraph and telephone services and he added that the ministry has allocated JD 700,000 for its establishment on a site which has been designated for the station in the Gulf of Aqaba.

In addition to ensuring communications between the

station and ships at sea, this station will monitor distress calls and will transmit bulletins on weather conditions and warning signals to ships at sea, the minister added.

Mr. Dajani said that a special committee, which prepared the station project, has fixed the geographic zone which will be covered and serviced by the station. This area, he added, will include Jordan's territorial waters in the Red Sea and it also covers the Mediterranean, part of the Arab Gulf and part of the western Indian Ocean.

This station will have direct links with Jordan's satellite operations.

WAJ describes water supply situation as critical

(Continued from page 1) the summer. The WAJ has contended that it is impossible to maintain a stable flow of water or the pumping capacity of water since Deir-Alla is almost at sea level while Amman is in a high and mountainous region.

To guarantee a permanent solution to the likely shortage of water supplies to Amman, Mr. Keilani suggested supplying water to the capital from the Kingdom's southern regions of Disi, Heidan and Wadi Al Wallah. Government officials have said proposals to draw water from those sources have not yet been approved by the cabinet on the grounds that approval of such a step would mean that the country will have to pay for new pipelines and potable water networks to carry the water from the south to Amman, and that such an expenditure is not favoured at the moment.

The urgent need to save water is becoming painfully clear and Mr. Keilani called on the public to rationalise their water consumption. JVA President Muather Haddadin earlier stressed the general need for water saving methods in farming and agriculture all over Jordan as well as in the country's public and private sectors.

WAJ consultant Ahmad Keilani Sunday cautioned that any mismanagement of Jordan's water resources could mean no water supplies by the year 2000. He told the Jordan Times that WAJ has charted a national water masterplan for the year 2000, which focuses on utilising surface and subterranean water, as well as making available water resources by non-conventional means.

Mr. Keilani explained that "non-conventional" means increasing domestic water supplies through the desalination of saline water (sea water and underground water) and the treating of the sewerage and wastewater to be used for

different purposes. Mr. Keilani made these remarks at a workshop on the treatment and use of sewerage and wastewater for irrigation which opened in Amman on Sunday.

The four-day workshop which is organised by the WAJ in cooperation with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), aims at studying the numerous uses of treated wastewater for the restricted irrigation of agricultural crops, for the direct and indirect recharging of underground aquifers and for industrial purposes.

Presently there are only four

Rifai opens industrial exhibition

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday inaugurated the third annual exhibition for national industries including a display of various industrial products which have been developed over the past 30 years.

The prime minister toured the exhibition, organised to mark His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne which falls today, and was briefed on the products on display. A total of 150 industrial institutions representing both the private and public sectors contributed to setting up the exhibition, which was co-organised by a consumer magazine and the friendship society for local industries.

At the outset of the festival, a number of government officials and industrialists delivered speeches on the industrial sector in the Kingdom as well as the sector's future targets and expectations.

Presentation of shields

Mr. Rifai then presented government shields and prizes to prominent industrialists and officials who contributed to making the festival a success. The shields went to Dr. Akram Karmoul, director of the industry department at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Wadi Seer Municipality Chairman of the Board Husni Snobar, Public Security Department Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Armed Forces Moral Guidance Director Brigadier Wahid Karasneh and an award for the Armed Forces Musical Band which participated in the opening ceremony.

The president of the exhibition, Mr. Issam Odeh, presented the festival's shield to Mr. Rifai in gratitude for the prime minister's continued support for the industrial sector.

Later, a motorcade of decorated vehicles depicting the products of various industrial concerns left the exhibition site and toured the streets of Amman accompanied by the Armed Forces musical band and groups of scouts.

In a speech he delivered at the opening, Dr. Karmoul reviewed the development of local industries over the past two years. He said that the regional economic recession had affected the Kingdom's development plans and long-term schemes. The economic situation has left its mark on the local industrial sector, he continued, pointing out that the industrial sector registered a growth of 4.9 per cent in 1985 as opposed to the projected growth of 7.8 per cent.

Despite this, Dr. Karmoul added, the industrial sector's contribution to the Gross National Product maintained its annual level of 19.3 per cent. He said that public approach to industrial investment has not been affected and that the ministry is issuing one licence for a new industrial project every three days.

Government support

Dr. Karmoul referred to the government's efforts to back local industries and he said that as part of these efforts the government has imposed import bans on 33 industrial products which compete with national industries. The government also extended facilities and exemptions to 140 newly-founded industries which produce good quality goods, he said.

Mr. Odeh earlier delivered a speech in which he called on the industrial sector to join efforts with the government in order to boost the national economy and to improve local industries both in terms of quantity and quality.

Secretary of the friendship society for national industries Mohammad Al Nahhas in his address urged the cabinet to give

due attention to suggestions put forward by the society which, he said, has gained first hand information about the industrial sector's shortcomings and achievements. The society's officials have gained experience and an insight into the industrial situation and could, in cooperation with the concerned government authorities, contribute towards improving the status of industry in the Kingdom, Mr. Nahhas told the audience.

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher and Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh attended the opening ceremony. The exhibition is scheduled to last until Sept. 11.

Mr. Mohammad Gharabeh, member of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, also delivered a speech in which he outlined the chamber's role in supporting industrial development in the Kingdom. Mr. Gharabeh urged the government to ban the import of all foreign products which could be produced locally in order to boost the country's currency reserves which he said would also help local industries to find export outlets.

On display at the exhibition, located between the Sixth and Seventh Circles, are various national industrial products including processed foods, ready-to-wear clothes, shoes, building materials, furniture and electrical appliances. A special wing for the Armed Forces is displaying photographs showing the development of the Army and Air Force and at the exhibition site there is also a wing for the Civil Defence Department.

Interviewed by the Jordan Times, a number of industrialists taking part in the exhibition expressed hope that the government would adopt concrete steps in order to further support local industries with a view to making them more competitive with foreign products.

Princess Basma tours sites for social, community centres in Tafileh district

TAFILEH (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, honorary president of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASWF), Sunday toured the towns of Tafileh and nearby villages where social and community service centres will be established within the QASWF's current five-year plan.

Princess Basma first called at the town of Tafileh where she met with Tafileh Governor Raleb Al Majali and heads of government departments, local municipal and village councils and charitable societies. Tafileh Mayor Muslim Zaghalil gave a speech voicing appreciation to the Princess for her contributions to Jordanian society in general and her care for handicapped people in particular.

In Tafileh Governorate, he said, there are 10 charitable societies

which offer training to women in dress making and typing and provide child care services to the local community.

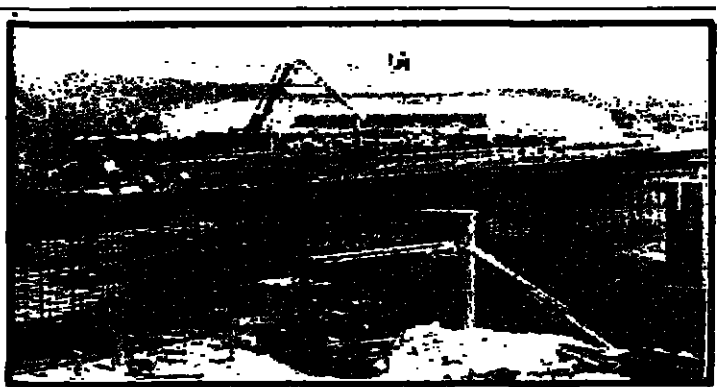
Later Princess Basma toured the villages of Basira, Arwin and Al Ain Al Baida where QASWF plans to build community centres. The main centre will be at Tafileh and will cost JD 150,000, according to Abdullah Abul Atta, the director of QASWF's finance department, who accompanied Princess Basma on her tour. He said that the centres in each of the villages will cost JD 40,000 each.

IDB financing

Official spokesman for the QASWF, Dr. Zaki Ayoubi, said that the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), has undertaken to finance the construction of 11

community centres in the country. These centres will receive technical guidance and supervision from the QASWF and will later be handed over to the local people to manage, Dr. Ayoubi said. He told the Jordan Times that these projects, including one to be opened at Nuzha district in Amman towards the end of August, are within the QASWF's five-year development plan.

On her tour, Princess Basma was welcomed by the local inhabitants and was briefed on the services and activities of charitable societies and women's organisations. Princess Basma promised that the QASWF will extend all possible assistance to these societies to enable them to continue and expand their services to the local population.



Work progresses on the flyover at the Sports City intersection (Petra photo)

Work on intersection projects going according to schedule

AMMAN (Petra) — The Indian company Uttam Singh Dugal, which is carrying out major intersection projects in Amman, Sunday started pouring concrete for the Sports City flyover.

Director of the services and transport development project at Amman Municipality Sudqi Al Madhoun said that the construction techniques employed in the project are the first of their kind in Jordan in terms of design

and implementation. He told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that work on the Interior Ministry Circle and Sport City junctions is going according to schedule and that the foundations for the tunnel at the Interior Ministry intersection have been fully completed.

Mr. Madhoun went on to say that 95 per cent of the foundations and poles for the Sports City flyover have been finished.

Jordan does not need cancer research centre, health minister says

By Abdullah Nsour
Al Ra'i

AMMAN — The health authorities in Jordan have not yet decided to go ahead with the establishment of a cancer treatment centre at the University of Jordan because any decision on such a centre should be taken by the Higher Health Council which represents all medical sectors in the country, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said Sunday.

He told a press conference that all medical institutions and hospitals in Jordan normally coordinate their work concerning cancer patients and these patients are usually referred to Al Bashir Hospital which has special facilities for treating cancer.

The minister referred to a national campaign to raise funds for the establishment of a cancer centre and said that there is no need to raise funds for a cancer research centre in Jordan and that donations have been made only for the treatment of cancer patients.

"Jordan has no need for a cancer research centre which costs hundreds of millions of dinars, an amount which only major nations can afford to spend, and Jordan and other countries can benefit from costly research done by others," the minister said.

Dr. Hamzeh, who spoke after a visit to Al Bashir Hospital and the cancer treatment unit, said that the hospital offers cancer treatment employing radiotherapy at various degrees and levels.

Al Bashir hospital has been offering this kind of treatment for 25 years and has been updating its methods and modernising equipment to cope with the increasing demand. This hospital, he added, has now received additional equipment which will be installed in the cancer treatment unit in the near future.

Existing facilities

Al Bashir hospital offers treatment to cancer patients referred to the unit by different hospitals and it has 23 beds for them at the cancer unit, the

minister said. Over the past few years, the unit has offered treatment to 2,357 patients free of charge. The Ministry of Health no longer needs to send cancer patients abroad for treatment because it has the facilities at Al Bashir hospital, Dr. Hamzeh continued.

The minister stressed that Jordan does not need a new cancer centre at present but rather the Kingdom requires improvements to the services and the treatment facilities offered to cancer patients in the country. The Higher Health Council has decided that there is no need for establishing another national centre for the treatment of cancer and the decision was taken following a proposal for its establishment sent to the council by the University of Jordan, Dr. Hamzeh continued.

It is not important to set up more buildings or to provide further equipment, but it is important to improve services to cancer patients and this can be done at Al Bashir hospital, the minister added.

Dr. Hamzeh said that the Higher Health Council is the responsible body for taking decisions and he pointed out that the council usually coordinates its work with various medical institutions.

Dudin meets three W. Bank representatives for talks on proposed development plans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Sunday stressed the important role Arab national organisations could play in the Israeli-occupied territories and he pointed out the need for serious work to overcome the difficulties which Arab citizens are facing under Israeli rule.

Mr. Dudin said his ministry is keen on improving the living conditions of the Arab people under Israeli rule to enable them to hold on to their land and to thwart Israel's attempts to take over Arab lands from their lawful owners and the indigenous population.

National commitment

Speaking at a meeting with three representatives of the West Bank, the minister said the government-sponsored five-year development plan for the

occupied Arab territories aims at meeting the needs of the Arab people and reflects Jordan's total national commitment towards the occupied Arab territories and their inhabitants.

The minister was speaking at separate meetings with Mr. Mohammad Salem Al Thuweib, member of the Lower House of Parliament from the Bethlehem constituency, Dr. Yasser Ubeid, the director of the health department in Arab Jerusalem, and Nablus Acting Mayor Hafez Toukan.

During the meetings the general conditions and needs of the Arab population in the occupied territories were discussed. Mr. Thuweib presented the minister with a number of draft projects needed for the Bethlehem region, including schemes for developing water resources, improving the services provided by village councils and constructing school

buildings.

Health conditions

Dr. Ubeid and the minister reviewed the general health conditions in Arab Jerusalem in the light of Israel's arbitrary practices and the obstacles which the occupation authorities place in the path of any efforts to develop Arab health institutions. He also spoke about the stages carried out so far in the process of building an Arab hospital in Jerusalem which he said is desperately needed to meet the medical needs of Arab people in the occupied city following the closure of the Hospice Hospital last year.

Mr. Toukan presented a detailed briefing on the general situation in the Nablus Municipality and he outlined the projects the municipality is now undertaking to improve public services.

Schools distribute secondary exam results

AMMAN (J.T.) — Schools in Jordan Sunday distributed the results of the secondary admission examinations taken in June this year. The examinations were introduced to determine the number of students who will be accepted in the academic and vocational training courses in Jordan's secondary education system.

Ministry of Education Director of Examinations Ahmad Al Taqi, who announced the results, said that 54,530 students from the East Bank took the examination at the end of the 1985/86 scholastic year. Of these 47,661 students passed, making the average pass rate 87.4 per cent, he said.

Mr. Taqi said that the results came out early this year because the marking of papers started at an early date and he noted that the results of last year's examinations were announced on Aug. 10, 48 days after the exam.

According to Mr. Taqi, the results of the examinations of West Bank students, who took the secondary stage admission examinations after completing the preparatory stage at school, will be announced in the coming few days. He said that a total of 17,713 students on the West Bank took the exam.

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles Rifai family

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has delegated Dr. Bassam Al Saket, secretary general of the Royal Court, to convey the King's condolences to the Rifai family on the death of the late judge Hani Rifai. Mr. Rifai served as member of the court of appeal and the higher court of justice before his death. The late Mr. Rifai also served in a number of government positions prior to taking up his judicial posts.

Fayez receives Bahraini envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Sunday received Bahraini Ambassador in Amman Abdul Aziz Al Hassan on the occasion of the end of his term of office in Jordan. The meeting reviewed existing bilateral relations between the two countries.

Arab children visit Jerash, Ajloun

AMMAN (Petra) — Children taking part in the Arab children's conference currently taking place in Jordan Sunday visited the Greco-Roman City of Jerash. They were briefed on the historical background of the archaeological city and later visited the permanent Youth Camp in Ajloun where they took part in voluntary work in the camp.

Rawabdeh meets UNICEF official

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Sunday held talks with Mr. Richard Reid, director of the regional office for the Middle East and North Africa of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

LAW AND ARBITRATION CENTRE

The law and arbitration centre in Amman announces that "REMEDIES OF THE UNPAID SELLER IN INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS" by Dr. Hamzeh Haddad has recently been issued by the Law and Arbitration Centre in Amman. The book can be obtained from the centre.

Tel: 672222

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A false democracy

WESTERN commentators writing about the Arab-Israeli confrontation tend to classify Israel — more perhaps by instinct than through observation of the facts — as "the only real democracy in the Middle East." They point, rightly, to its free press (although that freedom is seriously curtailed whenever "security" comes into consideration) and they draw attention to the liberal institutions which Israel inherited from the West. Above all, they praise Israel for its enduring respect of the law.

This reputation as a law-abiding democracy has lately been severely tested, so severely indeed that Israel's attorney-general has been abruptly replaced in a transparent manoeuvre to avert a public enquiry which would have been deeply embarrassing to Israel's coalition government. It would have been particularly embarrassing to Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, who as leader of the Likud party is nominated to succeed Mr. Shimon Peres as prime minister in four months' time.

Mr. Shamir has come to political eminence by a route which would be unusual in most democracies. He first gained notice as a leader of the Stern Gang, widely credited with the murder of the United Nations mediator, Count Bernadotte, in Jerusalem in 1948. Later he served for many years in Mossad, Israel's foreign intelligence service, eventually emerging into the daylight as a politician under the wing of Menachem Begin, whom he succeeded as Israel's prime minister when Begin resigned in the aftermath of the disastrous invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

This background lends piquancy to Mr. Shamir's role in the affair which has recently dominated the headlines in Israel. For Mr. Shamir was prime minister at the time of the events which the former attorney-general, before he was replaced, was determined to investigate; and it is now widely suspected in Israel that Mr. Shamir was personally involved, albeit "with others in high places," in the cover-up of a crime which has now become public knowledge.

The crime itself, the beating to death of two captive Palestinians who had hijacked an Israeli bus, only came to light because an Israeli editor chose to defy the censor's determined efforts to hide it. It was a crime which, in the present climate of opinion in Israel, many Israelis — perhaps most — would condone. But the cover-up of the crime which followed, in which the then and future prime minister of Israel is now thought to have collaborated with the head of Israel's internal security service, was something far more serious: serious enough for the attorney-general to insist, against very strong pressure, on an official enquiry. In a country where the law was held to be paramount, one would have expected the government to agree. In Israel, the government's first reaction was to try by all means to dissuade him; and when this failed, to get rid of him.

It might be thought unfair to judge Israel on the basis of one exceptional case; but this case was exceptional only in that it involved the highest authorities in the state — and that its details became known to the public. In essentials it was characteristic of the situation which Israel has created for itself as an occupying power. In the words of one of Israel's foremost moral and intellectual authorities, Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the occupation has "transformed Israel into a conquering power, an instrument for the violent domination of another people." And this, he fears, "may be the ruin of the state of Israel; Jews here may go the route of the white minority in South Africa. The occupation has corroded Israel's social fabric and has led to a belief in the utility of force to solve political problems."

Nor is this all. For Professor Leibowitz the same attitude of domination has undermined democracy itself in Israel, as it has done in South Africa. "Certainly," he says, "we don't have apartheid here. However, we do dominate one and a half million people, withholding from them all civil and political rights. There is no such thing as a half-democracy; either democracy applies to all, or it applies to none. Among Jewish Israelis there is freedom of speech, of the press, and of association. I can express my views openly and clearly. However, one and a half million Palestinians are deprived of their civil and political rights. This is a false democracy." — Middle East International, London.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab leaders' responsibility

THE Arab leaderships have spent long years talking to their masses on the need for solidarity among Arab countries and the necessity of launching joint action. Now it is time for putting words into deed and practice and work towards achieving the slogans they have been talking about. The Arab masses are not affected by differences among governments, and so they are not a party to these differences and will respond favourably to any meaningful moves towards solidarity. The Arab leadership and the Arab masses realise that the return of the usurped Arab territory cannot be achieved by words alone, and that joint action is needed now. The Arab masses are looking to their governments and leaders to undertake serious efforts towards a reunification of Arab ranks and joint action, benefiting these masses and serving higher national interests. Arab masses realise that once their leaders adopted good intentions and goodwill the road to reconciliation and end of differences would be open for joint action, and that if divisions continue the Arab Nation will remain weak and incapable of regaining any part of their land.

Al Dustour: Hopes on U.S.

WE regard a U.S. call on the Soviet Union for ending the Gulf conflict as very significant because we have always believed that the superpowers have the power to end that conflict one way or another. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz suggested that Moscow and Washington should look into ways of ending the war which now threatens to engulf neighbouring countries. This is the first time the United States embarks on such an endeavour and so we are optimistic that Moscow will respond favourably and enter into meaningful talks for saving the area from further tragedies and disasters. We consider Shultz's statement a positive development, reflecting the thinking in Washington and the feeling that this war should be stopped and not allowed to involve other parties. As we welcome this positive attitude, we also hope that the Iranian leaders will respond favourably to the calls of peace because such response is essential in any endeavour for a settlement. Iran's response is necessary if international efforts are to achieve a headway for ending the conflict. We hope the two superpowers will provide the means for ending this war so that the Gulf states can once again enjoy peace and stability.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran kills civilians

IRAN is continuing its war against Iraq by shelling innocent civilians and killing women and children with disregard to the Arab Nation which is now divided and in total disarray. Had the Arabs honoured their national commitments and had they implemented the terms of the defence pact the Iranians would not have pursued their aggression that far. The killing of innocent people is no less horrible to humanity than the tragedy caused by the dropping of U.S. atomic bombs on Japanese cities during World War II. But more than 40 years have now elapsed after that war and the world has come of age long time ago, and world nations are now trying to benefit from the lessons of past wars by avoiding further conflicts and bloodshed. Nations with nuclear arms are now preparing to enter into negotiations for ending the arms race and avoiding a holocaust because they are sane people trying to save mankind. In our case in the Arab World the situation is totally different largely due to the lack of unity among Arab countries and the absence of solidarity that can deter an enemy from launching any aggression on any Arab state.

Prospects for the West Bank — what is the next move?

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

NATURALLY no one can make projections for the West Bank with pinpoint accuracy, and least of all this writer who made only a two-week trip to the West Bank recently. Also, it would be too daring, bordering on recklessness, to plunge into the unknown especially if the projection entertained is related to the situation in the Middle East. The calculus of political forecast is indeed very complex and multidimensional. Besides, the situation in the West Bank is still fluid and anything could happen. There are many variables which if changed or realigned could change the picture over night.

However, if the Arab side continues to squabble over marginal issues and persist on pinning their hopes only on moral, legal, and theocratic standards for the resolution of the Palestine case; and if the Israelis persist in their determination to consolidate their military gains, then one may make a considered projection for the future of the West Bank with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

It must be noted in this context that the Arab side has not deviated from the path they took

in the aftermath of the 1947-48 armed conflict in Palestine. Ever since the early 50's, the Arabs kept resorting to the U.N. and perpetually invoked its resolutions in their pleas for justice and redress. In 1986, they still do the same. Nothing really has changed. We, the Arabs, still cling to the same old bankrupt policy of only pleading for morality and legality in one conference after another to the extent that many nations have accused us of paralysing international organisations by mixing all issues of humanity with our one-track minded obsession with Israel. Arab officialdom has not yet understood the rules of the international game and have yet to heed the words of Margaret Thatcher when, in the wake of the Falkland crisis, she remarked: We the British have put our fleet in our right pocket and the U.N. resolutions in our left pocket and then proceeded to redress the situation.

Having said all this, I would like to submit the following forecast for the West Bank:

First, with regard to Jerusalem. I submit that it would stay under the reign of the Israelis with some

cantonal arrangements for the Arab minority. The status of the Arab minority would gradually resemble the situation of minorities in other major metropolises. The Arab quarters would eventually develop into something like Chinatown in New York City. There might be some experimental non-segregationalist schools in Jerusalem in the future which could be viewed as a guinea pig for further general application. The Jerusalemite Arabs would continue to live in ghettos with some indigenous police force to maintain security and order. The Arab side in Jerusalem would remain to be the exotic oriental dimension of greater occidental Jerusalem. It is conceivable that the Arab quarters would eventually house oriental restaurants and nightclubs for tourists. As long as the number of the Arabs in Jerusalem remains manageable, they will continue to be accorded the necessary papers and documentation to legalise their residency.

Secondly, with regard to the West Bank, I maintain that its future is still undetermined fully even by the Israelis. I believe the

Israeli establishment has assumed a "wait-and-see" approach to it and has left most options open with the exception of the strategic control over the area which they deem non-negotiable. With the passage of time, the number of options left open would dramatically decrease. In the context of a peace agreement acceptable to them, the Israelis envisage transferring the law and order issues plus the bread and butter concerns to a Jordanian-Palestinian control. They postulate that a conflict of interest between Jordan and the PLO would have the cumulative effect of neutralising the two forces in the West Bank. If that ensues, then, it is speculated, a vacuum would occur in the area, which would facilitate further the Israeli control and possible eventual total absorption of the area. Then, the West Bank of Jordan will be transformed into the East Bank of "Israel proper". Geographically the West Bank is already integrated with Israel. The highway arteries of the two sides would not be further connected but expanded and widened. The same would apply to the other means of communications like telephone, telex and telegraph

services. While the strategic security of the West Bank would remain in the hands of the Israelis, local police matters would be transferred to Arabs. Local government would eventually be passed on to the indigenous population. But notwithstanding all these attempts of unification, the people of the West Bank would continue to be segregated from the mainstream of the Israeli population for a long time to come. The West Bank could very well develop into a greater Arab ghetto with its people lacking full enfranchisement except for local matters for as long as one can see in the future. The number of the Arabs would continue to be under scrutiny and control. Many Arabs would be encouraged or coerced to emigrate in order to facilitate immediate control and eventual absorption. The struggle by the Arabs for full enfranchisement could very well make the route taken by other sizable minorities in other countries.

Thirdly, with regard to the Israeli settlements on the West Bank, I submit that the sprouting of defensible settlements everywhere in the West Bank is a clear indication of Israeli

intentions. The fortress-like buildings of the settlements indicate permanency and durability. One has to be awfully naive to believe that such extensive and expensive constructions are only bargaining chips in the hands of the Israelis which could be traded away over a conference table. No U.N. resolutions will be able to dismantle them or make them disappear. One has got to see them to believe their obstinate features.

If the status quo in the West Bank is allowed another grace period of 20 years or so, then there would be two new generations of Jews and Arabs who would have gotten accustomed to uneasy coexistence. The implications are multidimensional and far reaching. By then the clock of history cannot be turned back so easily. The two communities could develop some irreversible vested interests in a negative status quo.

Of course all this forecast could be turned upside down if the Arabs and Israelis change their perspectives and their paths. While we, the Arabs, cannot for the moment dictate to the Israelis their path, we certainly can change ours.

Soviet radicals seek reform

The following article by Martin Walker is reprinted from The Guardian.

A DRAMATIC manifesto for political and economic reform in the Soviet Union, calling for rival political groupings within a broad Soviet framework and full freedom of the press and of speech, has been obtained by The Guardian. It comes from senior official sources in Moscow.

The 17-page document, entitled *The Citizens of the USSR*, is couched in the language of a loyal opposition. From internal evidence, it was written by a group of powerful officials with unusual access to Western sources and to privileged Soviet statistics.

They announce the establishment of a "Movement for Socialist Renewal" (MSR), to bring about a package of political and economic reforms and freedoms which go far beyond the major changes already introduced by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

Copies of the manifesto have been sent to selected Soviet media outlets. It ends with an appeal for the public to discuss the document, and to write to the press and television about its proposals. Should the manifesto be published in the official press, it concludes, the self-appointed leadership of the MSR is ready to defend and discuss its ideas in open debate on Soviet television.

But the official silence and lack of response to a document which has been circulating for some months may have persuaded its authors that the only way to thrust their views into the public domain is through the Western media.

It remains possible that the leak of this document is a deliberate provocation, concocted by anti-reform groups in the Soviet Union who are seeking to discredit the Gorbachev reform strategy by linking it to an openly political programme which threatens the Communist Party and its monopoly of power.

It has certainly been taken with great seriousness by the Soviet security authorities. The Guardian's copy was flown out of the country last week, without any difficulty. But the leak is shared with the American NBC-TV company, and its correspondent, Mr. Steve Hurst, was detained at Sheremetyevo airport, Moscow, on Sunday evening, where he was searched and the document confiscated before he was allowed to proceed.

The manifesto is remarkable among political samizdats, or unauthorised publications, for the clarity and lucidity of the argument, the lack of emotionalism, the constant quotations from Lenin, and the quality of information at the authors' disposal.

It contains references to attempted mutinies in Soviet ships, to senior KGB defections and to the levels of Soviet gold sales and foreign debts. These are figures which are available only to the top levels of Soviet officialdom.

The patriotic credentials of the authors are beyond question. Indeed, they say their reforms are essential to prevent "a reverse of the present U.S.-Soviet military parity in favour of the U.S., and an intensification of the military threat to our country."

The manifesto sets out a series of economic and political reforms which the authors urged "with deep conviction."

The most contentious is its praise for the pluralism of the Western party political system, which it says "helps to introduce new ideas into the running of state and parties, to create constitutional immunity against sluggishness, inertia and

conservatism; the bureaucracy, irresponsibility, abuse of power and other chronic diseases natural to a party permanently in power."

It does not call for rival political parties as such, but "different political organisations, all with the ultimate aim of building a Socialist society and the competition between them for the best programme of action in the interest of our ruling class — the workers, peasants and intelligentsia — and for the right to represent their interests in the highest judicial and executive organs, their full responsibility to the people and control by the people."

The manifesto is based on a desperately bleak vision of the prospects for the Soviet Union and the Socialist world if the reforms are not swiftly enacted.

"The results of this analysis show that our country has reached a limit beyond which lies an insurmountable lag in economic and scientific-technical development behind the advanced industrial nations," it says. "The Soviet Union lags 10 to 15 years behind the capitalist countries in its economic development, and this lag is growing. The USSR is now on the path to becoming one of the underdeveloped nations."

It claims that the standard of living of Soviet people is one of the lowest in the industrialised world, and that "the living conditions of the rural population, especially those not living on the central state and collective farms, is reminiscent of the life of the Russian peasantry in the early 20th century."

It claims that food shortages are the cause of a rising infant mortality rate, and that "the eternal hunt for the most basic goods and small everyday things leaves people neither the time nor the physical strength to satisfy their spiritual and cultural needs, and is killing their human dignity."

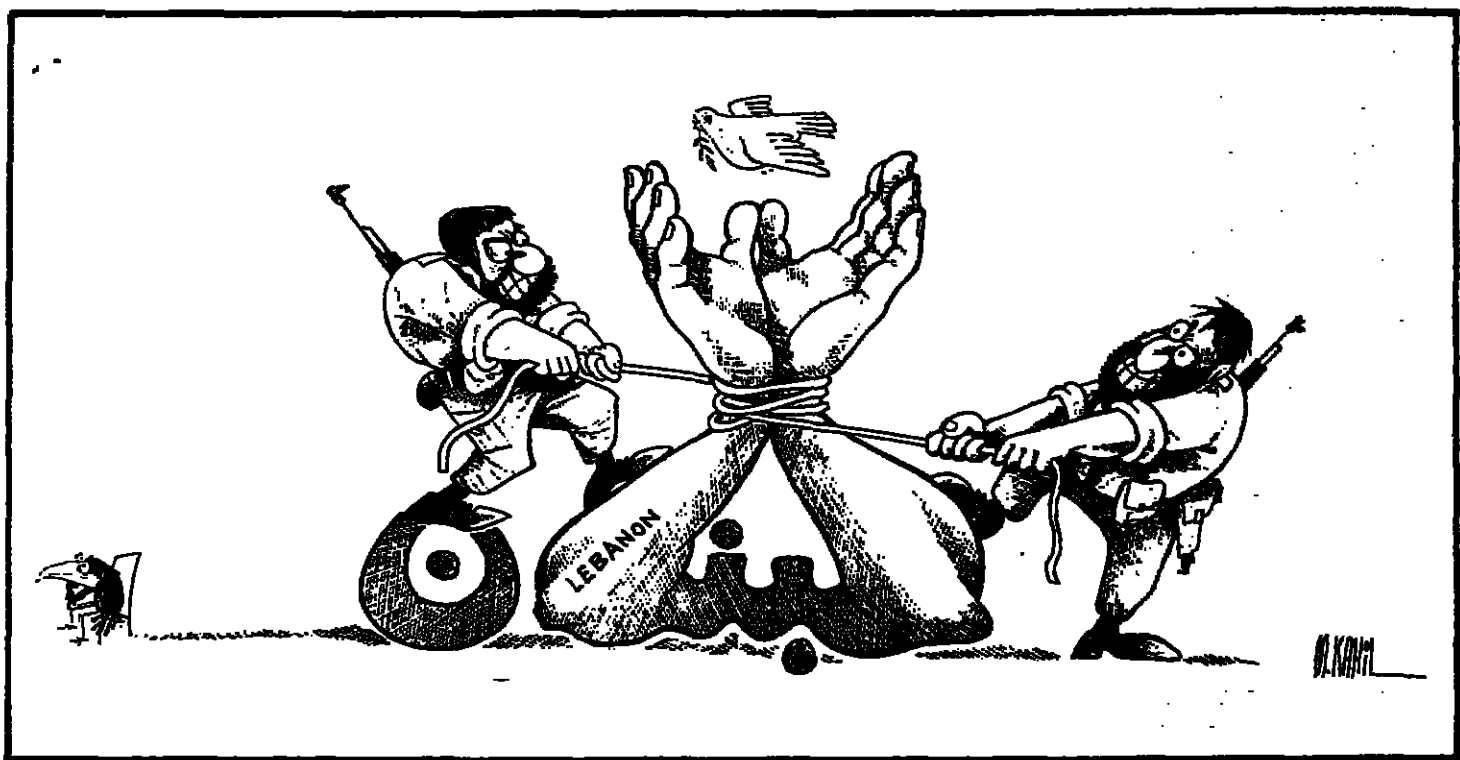
The manifesto has emerged from the intense debates that took place in official circles after Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power about the nature and the speed of the reforms needed. Much of the manifesto was originally written for position papers and discussion documents in official think-tanks that Mr. Gorbachev encouraged.

It was redrafted into a manifesto after many of its proposals, particularly those for political reform, were apparently rejected with the publication last October of a draft edition of the new party programme.

The closeness of the manifesto authors to mainstream official thinking is underlined by the way that many of their economic proposals have now been officially endorsed by Mr. Gorbachev.

But the manifesto argues the need for combining economic with political reform in a strikingly new and urgent way for Soviet authors, although this connection has long been made by Western scholars. "The crisis of the economic system is closely connected to the political crisis, which concerns such fundamental constitutional principles of the Socialist state as the freedom of speech, press and assembly, of personal immunity, private correspondence and telephone calls, and the freedom to join organisations," it argues.

It is at this point that this loyal and official reform movement starts to make theoretical contact with the "dissident" reformers like Dr. Andrei Sakharov, who made similar points in his open letters to the Central Committee before he was sent to exile in Gorky, and like Roy Medvedev, the historian of Stalin's tyranny, who seeks to analyse the Soviet system from a democratic and also a purist Marxist point of view.



Arab-Americans endorse Mayor Barry's reelection drive

By Benjamin C. Wedeman

WASHINGTON — A group of prominent Arab-American business and civil leaders has come out in support of the reelection campaign of Washington, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry. At a news conference called July 31, Arab-American Institute (AAI) Director James Zogby announced the endorsement by Washington Arab-Americans for Mayor Barry, who is running for his third consecutive four-year term.

Zogby, joined by Chairman of the Council of Arab-American Organisations Jawad George, Attiyyeh Foundation President Michael Saba, Arab-American businessman John Sarpa and Kayid Shawish and Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) Director Faris Bouhafa, praised Mayor Barry for his support of Arab-American efforts to join Washington's political establishment.

Summing up Arab-American support for the mayor, AAI's

Zogby said that Barry has encouraged "the inclusion of Arab-Americans in Washington politics at every level of city government and the affairs of the District of Columbia... He is the mayor of the entire District of Columbia, and represents all of its people. We are proud to endorse him."

John Sarpa, a prominent Arab-American businessman, praised Barry for his role in fostering international business in Washington. He noted that last year the mayor extended a particularly warm and enthusiastic welcome to a delegation of Saudi Arabian business leaders visiting the United States. He remarked that since that visit, the mayor has made development of ties with the international business community one of the city's top priorities.

Following Sarpa, ADC's Director Faris Bouhafa threw his organisation's support behind Barry, and praised him for his prompt condemnation of acts of violence against Arab-Americans and their organisations, particularly the Nov. 29, 1985

firebombing of ADC's Washington headquarters.

Barry accepted the Arab-American backing for campaign, saying "I welcome this endorsement, (and) I urge you to work hard and find every registered voter you can and get them out." Barry said that in addition to seeing Washington continue to develop, he would like to see the United States adopt a more progressive foreign policy based upon justice rather than military might. "National priorities need to be redirected to peace, as opposed to war," he said.

The mayor expressed particular satisfaction with the trip to the Middle East last year by members of his Youth Leadership Institute. The trip, partially sponsored and coordinated by local Arab-American groups, included visits to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Occupied Palestine and Egypt.

Barry noted that such trips are useful because the world "is now becoming a neighbourhood" and

thus young people must develop a much broader view. "When those young people went to the Middle East, they came back with a broader vision of the Middle East and the world. I am delighted to have had the support of this group at making sure they were well received," said Barry.

He discounted reporters' suggestions that Arab-American support for his campaign would damage his standing with Washington Jews. "People understand," he said, "that the mayor of the District of Columbia is the mayor of all the people," regardless of religion or ethnic background.

Closing the news conference, the AAI's James Zogby observed that with more than 1,000 Arab-American voters residing in Washington, they would have a real impact on the election campaign. Arab-Americans, he stated, "are proud of the fact that the mayor has helped to facilitate their inclusion... in the political process in the District of Columbia." — Arab News.

Looking for a saviour, U.S. Democrats dream of Iacocca

By Michael Gelb
Reuter

WASHINGTON — When talk turns to 1988 U.S. presidential contenders these days, some Democratic Party strategists speak longingly of an offbeat figure they see as the white knight to lead the party back to the White House.

Though political fashion seems to favour youthful, handsome candidates — such as Democratic senators Garry Hart or Joe Biden — the hero of these dreamers is a 61-year-old businessman with a bulbous nose, glasses, receding hair, a combative style and a raspy voice.

He even smokes cigars in public. Lido Anthony Iacocca is their man.

"Lee Iacocca is the man of the hour for America," says Michigan state legislator Richard Fitzpatrick, who recently founded a draft Lee Iacocca for president committee.

Despite Iacocca's vehement insistence that he will not run, Fitzpatrick asserts a view held by many Democrats tired of living in the shadow of republican Ronald Reagan: "There is simply no one — in or out of politics — who has demonstrated the capacity for leadership, effectiveness, and inspiration that he (Iacocca) has."

Iacocca, chairman of the resilient Chrysler car firm, has tried to squelch the draft with vintage bluntness, saying: "I am not a candidate, do not plan to become a candidate and see no circumstances that would change my mind."

When this failed to discourage his supporters or dampen newspaper speculation, he lamented: "It's not fair."

"Somebody threw my hat in the ring and they're beating the hell out of my hat," Iacocca's disclaimers are not likely to have much effect at this early stage of the campaign, such is his popularity.

Lauded most recently in newspapers as the wizard who raised \$277 million to restore the Statue of Liberty, he has become a celebrity of folk-hero dimensions.

One of many magazines that have featured him on the cover did so with the headline, "America loves listening to Lee."

Iacocca rose to the presidency of Ford Motor Co. in the 1970s before being fired in an angry dispute with chairman Henry Ford II.

He rebounded to national prominence in 1979 when, as chairman of the nearly bankrupt Chrysler Corp., he managed to get an unprecedented and still unmatched \$1.5 billion government loan guarantee that saved the ailing firm.

Chrysler was losing \$6 million a day when Iacocca took over. But

with the help of pay concessions by the firm's trade unions, he put Chrysler in the black and paid off loans secured under the guarantee seven years ahead of schedule.

In the process, while his name became familiar as the firm's advertising spokesman, he wrote a bestselling autobiography and won fame usually reserved for sports heroes and film stars.

"He's sort of a folk hero with a way about him that is very appealing," says Democratic political consultant Matt Reese, who is not committed to any presidential contender.

Like another man rated a Democratic presidential possibility, New York governor Mario Cuomo, Iacocca is the son of an Italian immigrant and his TV advertising stunts cultivate the gruff-but-likeable image of a plain-spoken working man.

With the tie loosened and sleeves rolled up, he growls the tag-line: "If you can find a better car, buy it."

Opinion polls show he is now one of the best known people in America with popularity ratings matched only by Reagan. However, many analysts think it unlikely Iacocca will get to park his Chrysler at the White House. "He's got very thin skin and doesn't take criticism very well — that's rough for a politician because you can't blow off steam in public," said one Democratic political analyst.

Another party strategist, who also requested anonymity, dismissed Iacocca's popularity as "fascination with his personality" and not support for his public policy positions, which are largely unknown.

"His popularity is based on this one-dimensional image as an outspoken guy who is very pro-American," this source said. "The people who like him as a result of that image have no idea what he stands for on a whole range of things and they might very well dislike what he stands for if he was forced as a candidate to take positions."

Iacocca draft organisers acknowledge the nominating process presents them with a tough challenge.

Twenty years ago, a draft was far easier to put together because presidential nominees were selected by party leaders, who appointed most of the nominating convention delegates.

Now, most delegates are chosen in primary elections or internal party votes called caucuses, and most are committed from the outset to avowed candidates. Iacocca says he is simply not cut out for the compromises required of successful politicians. "I am too candid and outspoken," he said in a television interview. "You sometimes have to believe one thing and say another. I can't do that."

Ethiopia: As aid dwindles, relief workers fear the worst

By Mort Rosenblum

The Associated Press

SEKOTA, Ethiopia — Foreign relief workers and Ethiopians who pushed back famine, saving millions of lives, warn it could happen all over again unless donors take further steps to prevent it.

Michael Priestley, United Nations coordinator for Ethiopia, put it bluntly:

"The generous response and the compassion it represented will be brought to naught, indeed made mockery, if there is no follow-up to bring Ethiopia back from the brink of famine."

In this town at the edge of Tigray province, oxen graze in thick green pasture that a year ago was the dusty moonscape backdrop to biblical famine.

First signs of famine began in the early 1980s, and by the end of 1985 perhaps as many as a million people died in Ethiopia. Relief officials say that no one will ever know the real figure because so many people never made it to relief centres.

Today, men emerge from World Vision and International Red Cross warehouses, staggering under bags of seeds to plant teff, their staple grain.

Teklie Seabatie, a 35-year-old priest, has his first crop in the ground in seven years. He

survived by begging and doing odd bits of work. His younger daughter, Wolte, died last year.

Women who lost children at the notorious camps of Korem and Ibat now draw water from wells and cook donated grain for those who remain in their families.

Kassaway Aweta, 14, was among the children who stared hollowly into the cameras in 1984. Now he is industriously making toys from tin cans and bits of wire and helping in the field.

Relief workers have grown fat cabbages, beets and corn on a demonstration plot irrigated by well water. Nearby, rich stands of rain-red sorghum shows farmers their fortune may have turned.

But the balance is fragile. The first rains in five years fell so heavily that some roads are impassable troughs of mud. Relief trucks stopped and nutrition "deteriorated rapidly," a U.N. assessment noted.

A Belgian air force C-130 shuttles Red Cross food from Asmara to Sekota and drops it, 12 tons at a time, onto the muddy runway.

"Sure, people look well and healthy," said Pat Banks of World Vision, which will air-drop food until harvest time. "But if relief stops, in two weeks' time, they will be skeletons."

Across Ethiopia, the harvest



cannot be assessed until late October and locusts could wipe out a good crop, said Desmond Taylor, U.N. World Food Programme director here.

Parts of Africa have been afflicted this year with particularly serious infestations of locusts and grasshoppers.

Even in normal times Ethiopia must import up to 500,000 tons of food, half the amount rushed in last year. U.N. officials say 6.4 million Ethiopians need extra help through next year.

The Ethiopian highlands are so badly eroded that any variation in the rains could trigger more famine. In places, 25 tons of topsoil per acre disappears each

year.

In western Ethiopia, large pockets of potential famine already worry officials.

"Rehabilitation is as desperate as relief," said Dag Hareide of the U.N. emergency office. "But it is getting much harder to find the funds for it."

Brother Augustine O'Keeffe, coordinator of the umbrella Christian Relief and Development Association, and veteran of the great famine of a year ago, is apprehensive.

"If we are to avoid a situation like what we witnessed last year, there has to be a long-term development programme and food-security stocks," he said.

"But the level of donations is very small indeed."

The problem is largely ideological. The United States provided a third of the \$1 billion in relief aid, but law bars American development assistance to Socialist Ethiopia.

Nonetheless, even U.S. officials and authorities with U.N. and private agencies agree that fewer relief supplies were stolen or mysteriously diverted here than perhaps anywhere else.

Taye Gurmu, acting director of the official Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said in an interview he was thankful for generous Western aid, from private agencies and governments.

"We could not have done it without them," he said. "We have made mistakes, and there is a great deal to do, but we are beginning to get things under control."

More controversial was the resettlement of nearly 600,000 people — often at gunpoint on a few hours' notice — from the impoverished highlands to less crowded lands in the south.

Resettled farmers came largely from Tigray where rebels have been battling the central government for years. Many critics called the move political.

Although some resettled

families are adapting well to their new areas, according to well-placed Ethiopian sources, many others are sneaking back to their old homes in the highlands.

Some also have fled to refugee camps in neighbouring Somalia. Still more controversial is a plan to group three-quarters of the nation of 44 million people into neatly planned clusters along roads and rivers over the next decade.

The goal is to provide better health, education and agricultural services to peasants who have lived scattered over remote peaks for the last thousand years.

Critics fear the system will lead inevitably to farm cooperatives which they say have failed calamitously in Tanzania and elsewhere.

But some Western aid officials defend the policy as the only way to provide social services and crop marketing to people who live in places reached only by donkey.

However, O'Keeffe, of the Christian Relief and Development Association, was not alone among aid workers in saying he would go to the new villages.

"You have to work where the people are," he said. "They need help protecting the land, in getting seed and oxen. ... just clean water is a major problem."

Randa Habib's

Glass littering

YOU can find them everywhere: In the streets, on the pavements, at your door-step, near the garages, in the parks ... You can go as far as you want, cross some agricultural land, visit archaeological sites ... you will still find them.

Broken or whole, still covered with their white and orange, white and green or white and red paper ... or lying just a short way from their discarded wrapping, non-refundable empty bottles of fizzy drinks, thrown thoughtlessly by passers-by, are polluting the whole country.

Children have found in them a new toy, using the bottles and their carton covers for noisy and dangerous games. Teenagers, wandering in the streets with nothing better to do often break a bottle and use a piece of its tinted glass to scratch a nearby parked car — preferably a brand new car. That is one of the new "hobbies" of some of our youngsters. The remaining pieces of the broken bottle are thrown in the middle of the street in order to cause punctures.

The solution to this littering mania should be to impose on that particular brand of soft drinks the refundable formula, which means that all bottles are returned to the shops and thus to the factory for refilling, which in turn reduces its comparatively high price. Another solution is the use of carton containers, which, although they do not solve the litter problem, are still less dangerous.

Astronomers sight most distant object ever found

By Jim Fuller

U.S. and British astronomers report finding the most distant object ever observed — a brilliant galaxy powered by an immense black hole at edge of the visible universe. The remote celestial object, called quasar, flared to life long before the Sun or the Earth existed.

The new quasar lies in the constellation Virgo. But its discovery represents more than just a new distance record. Astronomers say it may force them to rethink theories about the limits of the observable universe, and the technique used to find it may be powerful enough to locate still more distant quasars, bringing scientists even closer to understanding what happened at the very beginning of the universe some 15,000 million years ago.

The quasar, or quasi-stellar object, was detected by a team of astronomers using the wide-field United Kingdom telescope in Australia and the 508-centimetre Hale Telescope at Palomar Observatory in California. Their findings revealed a quasar some 12,400 million light years from Earth, about 10 million light years farther than the most distant quasar previously found. A light year is the distance light travels in a year at a speed of 297,600 kilometres per second.

Cyril Hazard, professor of physics at the University of Pittsburgh and instrumental in the discovery of the new quasar, said quasars are the most distant and brightest objects in the universe, emitting as much light as 1,000 galaxies. A single galaxy contains hundreds of 1,000 millions of stars like our sun.

Hazard said a quasar, seen as only a starlike point of light because of its staggering distance at the edge of the universe is now thought to be a galaxy with an enormous black hole at its centre.

According to current theory, a black hole is a stellar remnant formed by the explosion of a massive star. In such an explosion the star's core may collapse upon itself, the force of gravity compressing its great mass of material into an exceedingly dense object no more than a few kilometres in diameter. This gravitational field is so powerful that no object, not even light, can escape. It is only through observation of its external effects that astronomers can determine its existence.

The intense brightness of a quasar is powered by the accretion (binding together) of stellar matter spiralling into the giant black hole at its centre. The matter is compressed and heated so much that it converts most of its mass into radiant energy before finally falling in. Whole stars are eventually swallowed up, and the total energy of particles and radiation near the black hole is enormous. A quasar each year eats up as much energy as our sun will use in its entire existence.

"One could visualise the massive thing sitting at the centre of a galaxy, and although the black hole is invisible, the galactic material trickles in, attracted by the strong gravitational force," said Frank Briggs, associate

professor of astronomy at the University of Pittsburgh. "That material outside the black hole gets very hot and radiates profusely. So this picture is starting to fall into place that quasars are really something very massive and energetic taking place at the centre of some galaxies."

Hazard, who participated in the discovery of the first quasar in 1963, said quasars are so far away that their light has taken many thousands of millions of years to reach Earth. They are therefore seen as they were during the infancy of the universe and may be galaxies in an early, extremely brilliant stage of development.

"A study of the most distant quasars can let us look back in time to the early history of the cosmos and tells us a great deal about the origins of the universe," he said.

Scientists believe the universe began with the so-called "big bang" explosion that occurred after all matter was squeezed into a hot, dense, primeval fireball. From then till now the universe has continued to expand. This expansion is demonstrated by the incredible velocity of other galaxies as they move farther away from Earth. The more distant the object, the greater the velocity. Quasars, existing near the limits of the observable universe, are believed to be receding at enormous velocities — up to 92 per cent of the speed of light.

Scientists believe that as light travels great distances through space, the constant expansion of the universe stretches its waves toward the lower, red part of the spectrum, a phenomenon known as the "red shift." According to Hazard, ever since the discovery of the first quasar astrophysicists have searched for larger and larger red shifts. The new quasar has a red shift of 3.80.

Until astronomers found the new quasar, they had theorised that there might be a point at the edge of the universe beyond which no quasars existed. The new discovery has raised the possibility that still more distant quasars may exist, and that when quasars first flared to life they did so with enormous intensity.

Hazard said the technique astronomers used to pick out the new quasar from the multitude of other light sources in the night sky is powerful enough to find still more-distant objects. The technique involves inserting a prism over the aperture of a wide-field telescope and making photographic exposures of a field of the sky. The prism breaks down into its component colours the light from each object entering the telescope. As a result, each star, galaxy and quasar shows up on the photographic plate, not as a point of light, but as a small, individual spectrum of colours.

Astronomers can examine these small spectra, looking for objects whose spectra possess the characteristic spikes, called emission lines, of quasars. To detect the new quasar, the astronomers used improved photographic plates capable of detecting redder light in order to image the highly red-shifted light from more distant quasars — U.S. Information Agency.

Survey shows vegetarians are less disease prone

By Christine Broll

VEGETARIANS are widely thought to be wholesome and wheat-free freaks who are slightly ill due to dietary deficiencies.

A survey by the German Cancer Research Centre, Heidelberg, shows the truth is entirely different.

Vegetarians have a much lower mortality rate than meat eaters, especially mortality due to cardiac and circulatory complaints.

Vegetarians are also much less likely to die of cancer than the statistical average.

A survey by the institute of social medicine and epidemiology at the Federal Health Office, Berlin, disproved two years ago the idea that vegetarians suffer from dietary deficiencies.

Vegetarians who eat eggs, milk, butter and cheese (ovo-lacto vegetarians) as opposed to vegans, who eat nothing but foodgrains and vegetables, fruit and nuts) were found not to suffer from deficiency.

What they ate was suitable as a long-term diet for adults, whereas

vegans, who don't even eat honey, could suffer from vitamin B12 deficiency.

Vitamin B12 occurs almost exclusively in animal foodstuffs, but serious diseases as a result of vegetarian diets are extremely unusual.

The latest Heidelberg survey indicates that doing without steak and schnitzel is well worth while.

A sample of 1,904 vegetarians were monitored for five years. Statistically speaking, 219 of them ought to have died during the period under review, but only 82 did, or 37 per cent of the average mortality rate.

Only half as many vegetarians died of cancer as would normally have been expected. Diet has the greatest influence on incidence of stomach cancer.

Meat and fatty foods encourage stomach cancer, whereas a high-fibre diet can afford protection from it, as earlier surveys have shown.

Statistical evidence clearly indicates a higher incidence of cancer of the colon in countries with a high per-capita consumption of animal fat and

protein than in areas where vegetables and carbohydrates are the dietary staples.

The low risk of stomach cancer may also be due to few vegetarians being overweight, says Rainer Frenztl-Beyme and his fellow-compilers of the Heidelberg report.

The vegetarians they probed were far slimmer than the average German.

Very few vegetarians suffer from lung or bronchial cancer, but that is due less to their diet than to most being non-smokers. Frenztl-Beyme says.

Strikingly few vegetarians smoke in comparison with the population as a whole. About 80 per cent of the sample had never smoked.

A vegetarian diet affords no protection from brain and nerve cancer, but they seldom occur. Men in the Heidelberg sample were slightly above average in brain tumour frequency.

The Heidelberg findings largely tally with those reached by Seventh Day Adventists in California. Adventists don't drink or smoke and mostly do without

coffee or tea.

They are a popular survey group with dietitians and epidemiologists. Besides, 50 per cent of Adventists are vegetarians.

Surveys of Seventh Day Adventists over 25 years ago first made scientists suspect that a vegetarian diet might afford protection from cardiac and circulatory complaints.

The Heidelberg findings impressively reaffirm earlier surmises where German vegetarians are concerned.

Statistically speaking, 118 of the 1904 people monitored ought to have died of heart or circulation trouble; in point of fact only 36, or 30 per cent, did.

The reasons for this low mortality rate are self-evident. Factors that heighten the risk of coronary thrombosis are less widespread among vegetarians than among the general public.

Their cholesterol counts are much lower than average, as many surveys have shown. As about half the cholesterol in food eaten in the Federal Republic is in sausage and meat, vegetarians have a much lower cholesterol count than

non-vegetarians.

The cholesterol count in their blood increases with age but at a much slower rate than among meat-eaters.

Vegetarians are a much better-than-average risk factor where high blood pressure is concerned too. Blood pressure is lower among vegetarian Adventists than among Mormons. Neither drink or smoke, but Mormons eat meat.

Yet experiments with healthy non-vegetarians have shown that blood pressure can be reduced by putting them on a balanced vegetarian diet, including milk and eggs, for six weeks.

In all probability, says Ian L. Rouse of the University of Western Australia, Perth, a vegetarian diet reduces blood pressure by means of a complex interaction of various factors, some of which are not yet known.

Further tests with Seventh Day Adventists showed R.L. Phillips in the United States what an enormous influence a vegetarian diet exerts on the heart and circulation.

Meat-eating Adventists were

found to be three times more liable to lethal coronary complaints than their vegetarian co-religionists.

As both groups are health-conscious, there can be no other known risk factor, such as drinking or smoking, involved.

Rainer Frenztl-Beyme is not prepared to go firm on a meat-free diet being the sole reason why vegetarians fare so well in comparative tests.

His vegetarian sample live much healthier than the average German in many respects. About half don't drink alcohol, tea or coffee. Their health-conscious life styles include movement and meditation.

An above-average number of vegetarians monitored work in technical and welfare trades and professions. Few if any are workers and artisans.

"The survey cannot indicate the extent to which the way of life (vegetarianism) or other qualities of people who opt for it are responsible for the lower mortality rate," he says — The German Tribune.

Older than King Gilgamesh's wall

By Dr. Gisela

Reinhardt-Reuter

TEN years ago the waters of the newly opened Euphrates dam, east of Aleppo, Syria, flowed over the ruins of a 5,000-year-old city which had been uncovered in nine expeditions by the Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft Berlin (German Orient Society) as part of an international emergency excavation programme. Habuba Kabira, named after a nearby village, is currently the only city dating from the time of the early literary cultures around the year 3,500 B.C. having fortifications and residential areas that have been explored by modern surface excavation methods.

Dr. Eva Strommenger-Nagel, head of the archaeological team on the banks of the Euphrates River, is currently in Berlin to supervise the study and documentation of the extensive results of these excavations. They will be published in five years. Both the excavation and the evaluation have been financed by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk (Volkswagen Foundation).

King Gilgamesh of Uruk, who lived around the year 2,600 B.C., will now probably have to relinquish his fame as the builder of the oldest city wall in Mesopotamia, the land of two rivers, to a yet unnamed young ruler of a still unknown city on the east bank of the Euphrates. As far back as the fourth millennium B.C., a straight wall, three metres thick, some 700 metres long, and running parallel to the river, enclosed the city on three sides.

The city gates, with sentry chambers, were situated between the 36 towers erected at regular intervals. The hinges of the double-winged gates were discovered in their proper places and found to be still intact. A narrower clay wall, consisting of "quarter bricks," protected the approaches to the huge city wall.

One of the outstanding discoveries of this excavation project is that these fortifications have to be considered the oldest of all city walls known today. "Nowhere in the world," says Strommenger-Nagel, "has anything from early times been discovered which is even remotely similar."

The city of Habuba Kabira stretches narrowly along a terrace above the Euphrates. It covers

about 45 acres and is close to the water, but safe from floods. The fact that 20,000 square metres of the residential area were excavated is indicative of the trend in modern archaeology toward obtaining information on the daily life in an ancient city, including its residents' houses and workshops.

The city was carefully laid out, with several gravel-covered, straight streets and sectioned rows of houses. It featured an efficient sewage system consisting of clay pipes in both open and covered drains. The irrigation of gardens south of the residential area (possibly a vegetable plantation), must have required even greater technical skill, because an elevation of ten metres between the river and the plantation had to be overcome. We do not yet know how this technological feat was achieved.

The flat clay-brick houses of the 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants were built closely together, but were comparatively large in size. The domestic and reception rooms were grouped around a yard, the living area for the family was a triple-naved, hall-like structure, previously found only in ecclesiastical architecture. It consisted of a high central hall flanked by two lower side chambers so that light and air could enter through numerous openings under the roof.

The household furnishings, depending on their material, survived the thousands of intervening years, protected by the collapsed roofs of burnt-out houses. They include decorative and practical, valuable and trivial objects, as well as clay vessels made with and without the aid of a potter's wheel: fireproof cooking pots, lidded containers for oil and cereal, ceramic bottles for carrying or cooling water, ladders and keys, and the widely-used bell-shaped pots. For this purpose, clay was pressed (like dough) into sand-covered depressions in the earth to dry. Fish-marks, burnt into the vessels in the kiln, are still visible today. Although metal processing was already known at that time, the blades, knives and scrapers found were made of stone. But fish hooks of various sizes were of copper, as was a garment pin, the only surviving object from the textile sector and quite possibly the original form of the safety pin. Objects for decorative purposes and for entertainment were also

discovered under the layer of sand: a necklace with a crescent-shaped pendant, many terracotta figures with big round eyes, and game boards.

The sealed and inscribed clay objects are a valuable source of information. Numerical symbols inscribed in thin clay tablets provide a key to the arithmetical system of that time. By adroit use of stylus of various shapes and thicknesses, the symbols were engraved into the clay in such a way that the ones, tens, sixties and hundreds can easily be distinguished.

The so-called "calculi" — small clay pebbles of one or two centimetres, used to stand for specific objects, e.g., small, lidded oil containers, and a specific unit of merchandise. These calculi are regarded as a particularly interesting stage of development prior to the invention of writing. When an order was placed with a supplier, the required number of

calculi was packed and sealed in damp clay, which served as a sort of envelope. The same number was often repeated on the outside of the lump of clay. Thus, the kind and quantity of the order and sender could be identified at a glance. The calculi were understood by many segments of the population and served as a means of communication over long distances, an extremely important factor in trade.

Because of its advantageous location on a navigable river and at the intersection of two important caravan routes Habuba Kabira was literally predestined to become an important centre in ancient world trade. But this thriving trade metropolis existed a mere 150 years. Following its meteoric rise in the fourth millennium B.C., it faded into the darkness of history, together with its ancient name which is still unknown — The German Research Service, Bonn.

1986 King Baudouin prize goes to IFS

THE Board of Directors of the King Baudouin Foundation has decided to award the fourth King Baudouin International Development Prize to the International Foundation for Science (IFS) for the originality and effectiveness of its action the purpose of which is to assist in the Third World a network of young research scientists actively participating in the development of their countries, notably in the field of food resources.

The King Baudouin Prize rewards persons or organisations, without distinction of nationality, who have made an important contribution towards the development of the Third World or towards solidarity and good relations between the developing countries and the industrialised countries and between their peoples.

The King Baudouin Foundation created the Prize in 1978, considering the solidarity between industrialised and developing countries should be encouraged not only for moral reasons but also because it contributes to an international equilibrium.

Prize winners

The King Baudouin Prize, was awarded for the first time in 1980 to both Professor Paulo, a Brazilian educationalist, for his struggle against illiteracy, and to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (C.G.I.A.R.), for its constant efforts to improve food production in developing countries. In 1982, the prize rewarded the merits of Mr. Ariyaratne and his Sarodaya Shramadana movement in Sri Lanka for their efforts towards community development. In 1984, the Prize winner was Dr. Walter Plowright, a British veterinarian, for developing a vaccination against rinderpest.

The prize is set at 4 million Belgian Francs. The persons responsible for IFS have informed the King Baudouin Foundation that they accept the prize, which will be remitted to them on Nov. 19 this year.

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) is an international non-governmental organisation created in 1972. The Secretariat is established in Stockholm. IFS's goal is to assist

young scientists from developing countries (grants, scientific advice, organisation of regional workshops, etc.) in order to:

— promote the development of a scientific capital in these countries;

— put an end to the drain of scientists towards Western countries.

Since it was created, IFS has awarded more than 950 grants in the Third World. The criteria for awarding a grant are the candidate's potential, the quality and future outlook for the proposed research project and its relationship to the needs of the country. The candidate must be a citizen of a developing country and do his research there.

The research grants are awarded to scientists personally. The amount is relatively modest — about \$7,000 — and is intended above all to cover the cost of the technical means required for the development and the accuracy of their research. The institute with which the young scientist works undertakes by means of a contract with IFS to give him premises and a salary.

In this spirit, IFS puts the grant recipients in contact with specialised research institutions throughout the world and with other research scientists who have been given a grant dealing with the same theme. IFS is thus really creating a network of young research scientists throughout the Third World. The originality, the quality and the effectiveness of the assistance it brings and the scope of its activities make IFS a unique institution.

Fighting hunger

The grantees' field of activity is resolutely oriented towards themes dealing with improving nutrition and fighting hunger in the Third World: aquaculture, animal production and food crops, agroforestry, applied micro-biology, use of natural substances for medical or industrial purposes, rural technologies. Thus during the last few years, appreciable results have been recorded in various fields: pisciculture, stockfarming camels, llamas and small ruminants, pharmacology of medicinal plants, plant production in arid areas, etc.

MORE GIRLS GO TO SCHOOL

STATISTICS that tell a story



FEMALES ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL AS PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP

Almost without exception the new nations have sought to extend education opportunities to girls and women. Newly independent African nations have been particularly successful in this area. Figures may exceed 100 percent when children aged outside the accepted primary years (6 to 11) are included. Nations below chosen at random.

Country	1985	1983
Low-income countries average	47	77
India	57	64
Kenya	40	64
Burkina Faso	8	16
Pakistan	26	58
Lower middle-income average	65	98
Yemen Arab Republic	1	17
Zambia	46	94
Thailand	74	94
Upper middle-income average	92	100
Jordan	83	100
Malaysia	84	91
Singapore	99	103
Hong Kong	100	105
Iran	40	81
Iraq	45	103
Oil exporter's average	25	65
Saudi Arabia	11	54
Kuwait	102	81
U.A.E.	124	151

Car telephone soon for everybody

The German Tribune

NEARLY every car in West Germany is expected to have a car phone in 30 years.

Piquet catches Senna, claims Hungarian race

MOGYOROD, Hungary (AP) — Nelson Piquet of Brazil Sunday drove his Williams-Honda to victory in the Hungarian Grand Prix, the first Formula One auto race held in a Soviet bloc country.

Second was fellow Brazilian Ayrton Senna, in a Lotus-Renault, and third came Piquet's teammate Nigel Mansell of Britain.

The race was dominated by the all-Brazilian duel between Senna, who took an early lead starting from pole position, and Piquet, with the two rivals battling for first place throughout. But Piquet's routine apparently outweighed Senna's stamina.

It was Piquet's 16th Grand Prix win. The Brazilian last won at Hockenheim in West Germany two weeks ago.

Third-placed Mansell expanded his lead in the world drivers' championship by four to a total of 55 points. Senna was intermediate second with 48 and Piquet third with 47 points.

More than 200,000 enthusiastic motor sport fans watched the 11th of 15 competitions in the world Formula One drivers' championship, in which Piquet, a

double world champion, scored the season's seventh victory for the Williams-Honda team.

The race on the Hungarian circuit, built in only nine months time, took place in scorching heat of 35 degrees Centigrade (95 Fahrenheit).

Piquet won in 2:00.34.508 minutes, 17.673 seconds ahead of Senna.

Mansell and fourth-placed Stefan Johansson of Sweden in a Ferrari were one lap behind.

Fifth was Johnny Dumfries of Britain in a Lotus-Renault and sixth Martin Brundle, also of Britain, in a Tyrrell-Renault, both two laps behind.

"It was a fantastic circuit... it's slow, but three are slower ones," said Piquet after the race.

"I had new tires, but when in the 54th and 56th laps I was overtaking they had no grip. I had to slow down as if I had been overtaking in rainy weather... it was a close shave."

In the dramatic overtaking manoeuvre in the 54th lap, Piquet was briefly ahead, coming trailing out of a bend, but had to brake down and let Senna go, but Piquet successfully passed his rival two laps later in a near-collision manoeuvre.

Senna commented, "I would have liked to win, but it's good result. In the 54th lap, I saw him (Piquet) coming... with his more powerful engine he overtook but slipped yet controlled."

Senna said he was still satisfied with "an overall good result. My six points are welcome."

It was a luckless day for the McLaren-Porsche team with reigning world champion Alain Prost of France and Finland's Keke Rosberg, who earlier in the championship announced his retirement at the end of the season.

Prost's car was already out of the race during the warmup lap preceding the start. He had to use a standby vehicle, was forced to pit-stop in the 17th round for mechanical trouble and resumed the race with a four-lap disadvantage. But shortly afterward he retired from his 100th Grand Prix.



West Germany's Boris Becker came out on top in match with America's John McEnroe, who was playing in his first tournament after a six-and-a-half month absence from the tennis circuit (DaD/Sven Simon photo)

Becker wins long-awaited match

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, VT. (Agencies) — Wimbledon champion Boris Becker beat John McEnroe in a heartstopping third-set tiebreak Saturday to earn the right to meet world number one Ivan Lendl in the final of the \$315,000 Stratton Mountain Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Becker won what he later said had been a contest of mental strength, coming back from a one-set deficit to score a 3-6, 7-5, 7-6 (10-8) victory in an exciting, sometimes tense, long-awaited matchup that lasted just over 2-1/2 hours.

Earlier, Lendl, the top seeded Czechoslovak who was runner-up to McEnroe here last year, beat third-seeded American Jimmy Connors 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

But the day's featured attraction was the match between the second-seeded West German, winner of the last two Wimbledon, and the fourth-seeded McEnroe, a former world number one back in action after a 6-1/2 month layoff. The climax lived up to the anticipation.

In the third-set tiebreak, McEnroe held three match points starting at 6-3 in the tiebreak and one more at 8-7. Becker had just two match points, at 7-6 in the tiebreak and at 9-8, when he took the match after McEnroe netted a backhand volley.

Becker saved the first match point when McEnroe double-faulted, the second on a volleying error by McEnroe and at 5-6 Becker hit an ace to even things at six-all.

"At that point, it was just a question of who was mentally stronger," Becker said later.

Becker went ahead match point 7-6 but failed to clinch it when he missed a backhand return. He then saved McEnroe's fourth match point with a service winner.

After the match, a smiling Becker told the press that McEnroe had attempted to intimidate him.

"I started to talk to me — a couple of words that were not very nice," Becker said. "They were a couple of slang words I didn't understand," said Becker with a grin that indicated otherwise.

Spectators and photographers courted clearly heard McEnroe inform Becker, among other, less printable things: "You have no idea who you are dealing with here."

Becker then asked the umpire, Australian Richard Ings, to tell McEnroe not to talk to him.

After the singles defeat, McEnroe sat in the locker room amongst a pile of smashed racquets. The emotional American, who faced the possibility of two doubles matches later in the day, could not be roused to face the press

immediately after his loss.

Later, after teaming with fellow American Peter Fleming for a tough second-round doubles win over South Africans Christo Steyn and Danie Visser, McEnroe spoke with the press.

Referring to Becker's accusation that he had tried to intimidate the young West German, McEnroe said: "I didn't abuse him, I just told him I didn't need stuff like that. All I ask is to be respected."

McEnroe refused to divulge what the "stuff" consisted of, saying it was "personal" between the two players, but accused the 18-year-old of not giving him his due.

McEnroe may have been referring to the opening game of the match, when Becker won the toss and elected to receive, a surprise considering the West German teen-ager's big serve. Then, as McEnroe started to serve to begin the match, Becker turned his back on the court.

McEnroe waited until Becker was ready, then prepared again to serve. And again, Becker turned around and walked away, causing McEnroe to just shake his head and wait some more.

Later, following a 41-minute rain delay in the sixth game of the match, both players were at the

net when McEnroe smashed the ball at Becker's feet. McEnroe turned and walked away as Becker glowered at him.

"I've been on the tour ten years and I think a player like Becker who hasn't won many tournaments yet should show me more respect. It took me ten years to earn Connors' respect," said McEnroe.

McEnroe also defended the flashes of emotion that both he and Becker showed on the court. "I think people in sports should be allowed to express themselves. It's boring if we simply hit the ball over the net," McEnroe said.

On play alone, the match was anything but boring, interspersing fine rallies with short points won quickly on aces and service winners.

"I had problems with his serve and he had problems with mine," said McEnroe. "It was windy and we couldn't get grooved and that's why you didn't see many service breaks."

There was just one service break in each of the first two sets and none in the third.

Becker, who lost to McEnroe in straight sets in their only meeting more than a year ago in Milan, was impressed by the American's form after a long layoff from competition.

Norman on course for PGA title

TOLEDO, Ohio (R) — Greg Norman, ignoring a course record seven-under-par 64 by Bob Tway, shot a steady 69 Saturday to maintain a four-stroke lead after three rounds of the 68th PGA Championship.

Norman, who got "mad" at himself Friday when he made his first two bogeys of the championship, made two birdies and no bogeys as he posted a 54-hole total of 202, eleven under par for the 6,982-yard course at the Inverness Club.

Tway, who started the day nine shots behind Norman, catapulted into second place with his 64, which bettered by one stroke the course record which Norman set on his way to the first round lead.

"Obviously, I am delighted with my round. I put me in contention," said the 27-year-old Tway, who was alone at 206.

Norman, who tied the major championship record of 63 on his way to winning last month's British Open, was very impressed

with Tway's round. "What Bob Tway did was fantastic," Norman said. "It was an exceptional score — a great, great golf score."

Tway, who has won three tournaments this year on the American tour, made four birdies on each nine but he also bogeyed the ninth hole, where he three-putted from 30 feet.

Two of his birdies, on the 7th and 17th holes, came on putts of 25 feet. He also dropped four ten-footers for birdies on a day when he was the only player to shoot better than 68.

Norman, on the other hand, could not make a putt Saturday — but he chipped in twice, both times to save par.

The second chip-in came on the 523-yard, par-five 13th, which had to be the strangest hole of the tournament.

Norman drove into the right rough and then pulled a six-iron into the left rough under a tree. When he could not take a normal

stance because of an overhanging branch, he put the ball back into play by hitting it with a sand wedge left handed.

"I was just trying to move it," he said of the southpaw shot.

After a weak pitching wedge left him off the green and 60 feet from the hole, he made "a routine chip for five."

"I said I'm going to chip this son of a bitch in for par — that's just what I said to myself," Norman recalled.

Peter Jacobsen, who began play tied for third, five behind Norman, carded a one-under 70 to remain alone in third place at 208.

"Someone is going to have to go out tomorrow and challenge Greg," Jacobsen said of his good friend.

"That's probably going to be his worst round of the week," Jacobsen said of Norman's 69.

Payne Stewart, who started the day tied for second, four shots behind, managed only a one-over 72 and finished the day tied for fourth, seven swings back.

He was joined at 209 by Donnie Hammond, who carded a three-under 68.

U.S. Chess Federation votes to attend the Chess Olympiad

FRANKLIN, New Jersey (AP) — The U.S. Chess Federation, after angry debate Saturday, voted to attend the 1986 Chess Olympiad but also to protest the exclusion of Israel by the Arab host nation.

The federation, holding its annual convention and the U.S. Open chess tournament, voted 64-34 to send a six-member team to the United Arab Emirates for the November tournament.

A second resolution, approved by voice vote, called for an end to the "conflict clause" allowing host nations to exclude other countries, said federation senior director Charles Adelman.

The resolution requires U.S. representatives attending the tournament to demand the conflict clause be removed from the federation's charter.

If the clause is not removed, said Adelman, the American team will pull out of the tournament.

"We will pull out, then and there," he said, adding that he believed it would have the "maximum effect."

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Italy's Massimo Bionis, driving a Lancia Delta 54, won the sixth Marlboro Argentine Auto Rally Saturday, edging out teammate Markku Alen of Finland by only 24 seconds in total elapsed time.

It was the first international rally victory for Bionis, who with navigator Tiziano Siviero, led the overall classification since winning Thursday's first leg three, in the

2,101.75 kilometre rally, valid for the world individual and team rally championships.

The Italians, who conserved their overall lead with a second place performance on Friday, finished fourth in Saturday's third leg, with a time of two hours, seven minutes and 15 seconds for a total elapsed time of 6:36:26.

Alen and navigator Ilkka Kivimaki, who had moved into second place overall by winning Friday's second leg, placed third on Saturday with 2:06:25.

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To mark the Independence Day of the Republic of India a flag-hoisting ceremony will take place on Friday Aug. 15, 1986, at 9 a.m. at the embassy residence (between Third and Fourth Circles, Jabal Amman). All Indian nationals are cordially invited to attend.

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Cinema RAGHADAN

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WELCOME, ENTRANCE FORBIDDEN

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Senate passes \$295 billion U.S. defence bill for 1987

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate has passed a \$295 billion defence bill for 1987 which keeps real spending to this year's level and cuts \$25 billion from the amount sought by President Reagan.

The legislation, approved 86 to three, reduced Mr. Reagan's request for the "Star Wars" missile defence programme from \$53 billion to \$3.9 billion. It also directed the administration to restructure the advanced technology programme, formally known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), so its major focus is on defending U.S. missiles and command centres rather than population centres. The House plans to complete action next week on a \$285 billion measure which differs from the Senate bill, meaning House-Senate negotiators will have to reconcile the two versions after Congress returns from a three-week recess in September. Under limits imposed by the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law, Congress must enact a defence bill with a \$292 billion authorisation figure — which sets broad policy over

several years — and \$279 billion outlay figure — the amount the Pentagon can actually spend next year.

Republican Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Sam Nunn, the panel's senior Democrat, have promised to accept the \$292 billion authorisation figure in conference with the House.

But they said if the Gramm-Rudman outlay target is adhered to, the United States faces a "crisis for defence" and more than \$400 billion in military cuts over the next five years.

Complain over SDI

Senators repeatedly complained the administration was confused and divided about what SDI should achieve. They also said Mr. Reagan's vision of a leak-proof shield protecting the world from

Soviet missiles was unrealistic.

Some "Star Wars" money was shifted to conventional weapons research, which Sen. Nunn said was a critical need.

The Senate approved non-binding amendments urging Mr. Reagan to resume negotiations with Moscow on a comprehensive test ban and to continue compliance with the SALT-2 and anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaties.

The House passed a mandatory one-year nuclear testing ban as an amendment to its defence bill on Friday. Arms control advocates said this and the Senate vote created new pressure on Mr. Reagan to sign an arms control pact.

Mr. Reagan's plan to resume chemical weapons production after a 17-year hiatus survived two Senate assaults. The bill contains the \$1.1 billion which Mr. Reagan sought, including full funding for the Bigeye bomb and the 155 mm artillery shell which would deliver the weapons.

In victories for the administration, the Senate agreed to lift a ban on anti-satellite

weapons testing imposed by Congress last year and refused to eliminate the X-ray laser from the "Star Wars" Programme.

However, it adopted an amendment intended to force the Pentagon to spend more money for "Star Wars" research at home and less abroad.

"I say it's time we support ourselves. This is research for America," said proponent John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat.

The amendment bars foreign governments and firms from receiving billions of dollars in contracts for research and development on the Programme unless the defence secretary certifies the work "cannot be reasonably performed by a U.S. firm."

The bill contains \$90 billion for weapons procurement, including \$1.42 billion for 21 MX nuclear missiles for test purposes, \$1.4 billion for a Trident submarine, the full classified amount for the advanced technology "Stealth" bomber and \$141.6 million as part of a navy plan to build new bases in 13 states for its expanding fleet.

Gunmen kill former Indian army chief

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Gunmen Sunday shot dead Gen. Arun Vaidya, who was head of the Indian army during the 1984 military assault on the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said Gen. Vaidya, India's most decorated soldier, was shot while driving a car with his wife in the town of Pune, about 160 kilometres east of Bombay.

The 60-year-old general retired as army chief of staff last December. Indian newspapers reported several days ago that he had received letters threatening his life.

He was shot a day after police in Punjab state claimed a major breakthrough in the fight against Sikh extremists with the capture of leading members of the militant group fighting for an independent Sikh state.

PTI said gunmen on two motor cycles drew alongside the general's car in a parkland area of Pune known as Queen's Garden Sunday morning and opened fire.

He died several hours later in a nearby military hospital. Gen. Vaidya was army chief of staff from August 1983 to December 1985. He settled in Pune after his retirement.

Gen. Vaidya, a tank officer, fought with British forces in Burma in World War II. He also saw combat in India's wars with China and Pakistan.

He supervised the storming of the Golden Temple, codenamed "Operation Blue Star," to flush out extremists fighting for a separate nation in north India's Punjab state. More than 1,000 people were killed in the assault.

Indian newspapers said the death threats Gen. Vaidya received were from Sikh extremists.

Meanwhile arrested Sikh extremist leader Manbir Singh, in an interview on April 12 with the Associated Press at the Golden Temple, said "we have a long hit-list and all those hundreds of leaders with police bodyguards are our targets."

He claimed to have 200 commandos and said he was recruiting a guerrilla army to fight for Punjab's independence from India. Singh was sought in two dozen murders and was considered "the biggest killer in India today," according to Punjab state Police Chief Julius F. Rebeiro.

Khmer Rouge refuses proposal to cut forces

ALONG THE THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER (R) — Kampuchean guerrilla leader Khieu Samphan Sunday rejected a Chinese plan to cut his Khmer Rouge forces, saying he would not consider the idea until Vietnam withdrew all its troops from his country.

Samphan told journalists the Khmer Rouge might study the proposal by Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang to cut its forces to parity with two smaller non-Communist groups fighting the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

But they would do this only after Hanoi, which has an estimated 140,000 troops in Kampuchea, broke the

Indochinese deadlock by withdrawing its soldiers, he said.

Samphan was speaking at an unnamed military camp belonging to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Nationalist Army (ANS) in hilly terrain along Kampuchea's northern border with Thailand.

Prince Sihanouk was at the base to receive credentials from Malaysia's new ambassador in Bangkok, Bakri Aiyub Ghazali, to the United Nations-backed Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which he heads. The Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) are the coalition's other two members.

Reagan pronounced free of major urinary problem

WASHINGTON (R) — Doctors have pronounced President Reagan free of any major urinary tract problems after a check-up at Bethesda Naval Medical Centre.

"The examination revealed no abnormalities or evidence of tumour or any other disease," said a statement issued by White House physician Burton Smith. "No further urological examinations or other medical procedures are planned," Dr. Smith added.

Mr. Reagan himself told reporters as he emerged from the hospital: "Everything is normal, everything is fine." His check-up had included an intravenous urogram and bladder

cystoscopic examination, conducted under a local anesthetic, the statement said.

The first involves running a dye through the urinary system to show stones or obstructions on an X-ray.

In the second, a fibre optic tube is inserted into the urinary tract to enable doctors to detect any growths or other abnormalities.

"Everything is unchanged since 1982, when they looked the last time," said Mr. Reagan as he returned to the White House.

White House officials stressed prior to the latest check-up that it was unrelated to Mr. Reagan's surgery for colon cancer last summer.

Mahathir announces new Malaysian cabinet today

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — At least four new ministers and six new deputies are expected to be appointed when Malaysia's new cabinet is announced Monday, political sources said.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad told reporters Sunday the new cabinet would be sworn in Monday after King Mahmood Iskandar had given the royal assent.

Mr. Mahathir's 13-party multiracial National Front Coalition won 148 of 177 parliamentary seats in last week's general election. The biggest winner was his United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) party, the dominant partner in the front.

The sources told Reuters the prime minister was unlikely to

change the party mix of his 24-member cabinet, even though two of the front's Chinese-based parties fared badly in the polls.

They said Mr. Mahathir was expected to fill the 14 cabinet posts now held by UMNO with his own supporters, replacing party members who backed former deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy president of UMNO.

Datuk Musa quit the cabinet in February citing policy and personality clashes with Mr. Mahathir's supporters.

Tan Koon Swan, president of the Malaysian Chinese Association, the National Front's second largest party, was not likely to be in the new line-up, the sources said.

Indonesian parliament attacked by media

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's parliament has suddenly come under fire in the media for being supine and ineffective, with demands growing for the legislature to play a more active role in criticising the military-backed government.

Indonesia's general elections are still nine months off, but already some key campaign themes are developing and parties are now selecting their candidates for the poll.

The government quickly squashed suggestions that President Suharto's term in office should be restricted, saying this was undemocratic. But parliament, which is dominated by the ruling Golkar Organisation and government-appointed members, has come in for increasing criticism over the past month.

The Indonesia Times said that to the best of its knowledge, the 920-member parliament — known as the House of

Representatives (DPR) — had never initiated a bill over the last 15 years, and had never rejected government legislation.

The usually pro-government newspaper said that a higher calibre of candidate was needed for the next elections, scheduled for April 23.

The Observer newspaper, which is often critical of government policies, said that the old Volksraad or People's Council set up under Dutch colonial rule was more effective than the current legislature.

In the latest comment on the issue, Munadjad Banusaputra, a professor at the University of Indonesia, was quoted by the official Antara News Agency as telling a group of Golkar members that parliament should take the initiative in laying down the principles for clean government.

The Jakarta Post, which normally supports the government, said in an editorial that the passivity of parliament needed serious study.

"The people are now politically conscious and have more to say and want to be heard," the paper declared.

It said it may sound unbelievable, but "the facts show that during the last 15 years the members of parliament — who in other democratic countries are also called law makers — have never made a single law and all the bills have been sponsored by the executive branch."

It said the rights of the DPR were crystal clear, all it needed was braver members, "because this situation will one day adversely affect what we have achieved in the economic field."

Indonesia allows only three parties and all are pro-government.

A survey in the weekly magazine Tempo showed that as a result many young Indonesians are indifferent to politics and think there is little difference between the rival parties.

Peruvian air force hits drug bases

LIMA (R) — The Peruvian government, vowing to wage its battle against drugs alone, has launched a major anti-cocaine operation and sent two squadrons of air force warplanes against traffickers' bases in the Amazon jungle.

Interior Minister Abel Salinas told a news conference that at the outset of the operation Saturday afternoon the jets strafed, bombed and fired rockets at two of the 12 bases targeted by the campaign.

He said it was the first time that any government in the world had deployed fighter aircraft in an anti-narcotics drive and added that Peru planned to use the jets against other bases.

Helicopters attacked a third base called "yellow earth" and police on board were met by a hail of machine-gun fire from traffickers, he said. There was no official word on casualties.

"We want to show that Peru is using its own means to fight drug traffickers and we will not allow foreign forces to enter the country to fight the scourge," Mr. Salinas said.

Neighbouring Bolivia, the world's second biggest producer

of coca leaf, launched a major anti-trafficking drive on July 16 with the backing of 170 U.S. troops and six Black Hawk helicopters. The American soldiers were invited into the country by the government of Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

But the U.S. deployment caused an outcry over what many Bolivians saw as an infringement of their national sovereignty.

Peru and Bolivia together grow about 90 per cent of the illicit coca leaf crop raw material for the world's cocaine, according to narcotics experts. The U.S. State Department estimates 4.4 tonnes of cocaine were produced last year in Peru.

Most of the harvest is converted into coca paste and is flown to Colombia for the final stage of the processing chain in which the paste is refined into market-ready cocaine. But in recent years traffickers in Peru and Bolivia have been manufacturing the product.

Mr. Salinas vowed to completely destroy the 12 jungle bases, four of which had sophisticated cocaine refining equipment and paved air strips.

He said the bases had been raided in an anti-narcotics drive last September but armed traffickers had returned to rebuild them.

The year-old government of President Alan Garcia has won praise from the United States for a vigorous campaign against traffickers and illegal producers of coca leaf.

Since Mr. Garcia took office, para-military police have destroyed 141 air strips used for trafficking and dismantled 26 cocaine laboratories, according to Interior Ministry figures.

Police sweeps in the northern jungle have also seized 14 planes and 25 motorbikes used to transport the material.

The raids have yielded 46 tonnes of coca paste — enough to produce 18 tonnes of cocaine.

Progress in the fight against the cocaine trade is the warmest spot in U.S.-Peruvian relations which are strained by disagreements over policies on air rights, foreign debt and Central America, diplomats said.

Under Mr. Garcia, the United States has sponsored a \$30 million programme to eradicate the cocaine trade in Peru.

U.S. Senate clears way for action on S. Africa and contras

WASHINGTON (R) — Rival parties in the U.S. Senate have broken an impasse to allow action next week on two major foreign policy issues — South Africa sanctions and aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

Republican leader Robert Dole of Kansas said the complicated agreement he reached with opposition Democrats could force the Senate to postpone a three-week recess if action on the two issues is not completed next week.

Democrats, who favour sanctions on Pretoria's white minority government, threatened a filibuster — a marathon debate — to prevent a vote on the rebel aid package which many of them oppose.

Mr. Dole in turn had refused to permit action on the South Africa

sanctions bill without a firm agreement that the Senate would vote on aid for the contra rebels, who seek to topple Managua's Sandinista government.

"We've tried to strike a balance so everybody knows they've been fairly treated," Mr. Dole told the Senate.

The written accord is unusually detailed, listing all the dozens of amendments senators plan to introduce to both bills. It represents a departure for the collegial Senate, which often operates on a promise and a handshake.

"It gives you some idea what's happened to the level of trust in this place," one Senate aide told Reuters.

Mr. Dole denied reports he acted to delay a sanctions vote on White House orders.

Nitze heads for Moscow to advance summit hopes

PALO ALTO, California (R) — Veteran arms negotiator Paul Nitze, leading an unusual and powerful U.S. team, headed for Moscow talks Sunday aimed at advancing hopes for a superpower summit.

The announcement of the mission last week responded to a Soviet proposal for a "work plan" to prepare for a second summit between President Reagan and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, but it left some experts scratching their heads over whether it could achieve anything.

Even Secretary of State George Shultz, who has striven hard to make a reality of an agreement at last year's Geneva summit to meet again in Washington this year, seemed dubious.

"What they can accomplish I don't know," he told reporters travelling to California from a trip to Colombia on Thursday night.

He said the aim of the mission was to ensure a summit was well prepared and to help the next round of Geneva arms talks off to a fast start when it opens on Sept. 18.

But at the same time, he drew back from the usual Washington line that the Reagan government was working on the assumption there would be a summit this year.

The Nitze mission would also help prepare for Mr. Shultz's summit preparatory meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Sept. 19 "and then, potentially, if there ever is a meeting between the president and the general secretary, to get that well prepared," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz described the mission as "a pretty straightforward effort to develop the subjects that are involved in our dialogue a little bit more."

But some experts on arms control were puzzled by the composition of the group that in addition to Mr. Nitze includes the

three chief U.S. negotiators in Geneva, Presidential Arms Control Advisor Edward Rowney and Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle.

The group ranges from those strongly in favour of an arms control treaty to those, like Mr. Perle, who see no advantage to the United States in reaching any agreement at all.

Bruce Weinrod of the influential conservative Heritage Foundation "think tank" suggested that the composition of the group was a strong message to Moscow that it would have to deal with opponents of arms agreements as well as backers like Mr. Nitze.

"I think they're telling the Soviets to accept the reality that they will have to deal with everyone from Nitze to Perle and they might as well take that on board right now," he told Reuters.

He also suggested it might help the U.S. government forge a unified position by putting its different factions in one room with Soviet negotiators.

"There is some following in the administration for the idea that the one way to get anywhere is to have the main (American) protagonists in one group to work out their differences in one setting, that they might find areas of agreement they might not find sitting in their different institutions," he said.

James Rubin of the liberal Arms Control Association, however, was frankly sceptical of mission's value.

"In my more cynical moments, I would say this is photo-opportunity diplomacy," he said.

"If there was a serious mission to break the deadlock, you would send one person, maybe Nitze, with a new policy. You wouldn't bring the whole gang with you."

W. Berlin 'human chain' turns into border challenge

WEST BERLIN (Agencies) — A planned "human chain" to protest over the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the Berlin Wall turned into a tense standoff between East German border guards and protesters who moved on to Communist territory waving West German flags and shouting slogans.

The incidents, described privately by one police official as exceeding the threshold of what Communist authorities would normally tolerate without intervening, seemed certain to spark a stiff protest from the East.

Hundreds of West Berliners and protesters from throughout West Germany gathered at the border near the Checkpoint Charlie crossing and in front of the Brandenburg Gate Saturday evening after a day of rallies.

At both points, groups of protesters climbed on to the three-metre high concrete wall and taunted East German border guards by waving West German flags.

Both the wall itself, where some 75 people have been killed trying to cross since 1961, and territory stretching several metres to the West of it belongs to East Germany.

Not far from the Brandenburg Gate, an 18th century classical structure isolated since 1961 in a 60 metre wide border strip, one anti-Communist protester scaled the wall, hacked away a stone and threw it in the direction of four guards.

The guards took photographs, appealed to protesters to return to West Berlin territory and then withdrew.

Other demonstrators, gathered at the gate for the failed bid to form a human chain 45 kilometres along the wall, sang the West German national anthem and chanted "Deutschland, Deutschland" (Germany, Germany).

"Get your key out, Erich," others chanted in an appeal to East Germany leader Erich Honecker to loosen tight travel restrictions.

By late evening, protesters had left the Brandenburg Gate area after lighting candles on a flat wooden section.

Soon after, police said about 150 to 200 protesters moved across the white-painted border line separating East and West Berlin at the Checkpoint Charlie crossing.

Several stayed into the early hours of the morning defying West Berlin police and East German border guards' orders to return to West Berlin territory but they eventually withdrew.

The East German guards did not advance on the protesters or try to arrest them.

Events began more calmly Saturday with a 3,500-strong rally by young conservatives addressed by U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Richard Burt and West Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen. Both condemned the wall as a symbol of oppression.



Queen Elizabeth undergoes heart test

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth has had a heart examination at Britain's top cardiac centre but the test was routine and simple, Buckingham Palace said Sunday. Contrary reports in British newspapers, a palace spokesman said Queen Elizabeth, 60, paid an unpublished visit last Tuesday to the National Heart Hospital in London. There was tight security during the hour-long visit. The spokesman declined to give details of the test or its results.

Small plane lands on Champs-Elysees

PARIS (AP) — A small airplane landed on Paris' broad Champs-Elysees Avenue Sunday morning, starting strollers as it swooped out of the sky and rolled to a stop in front of the Arc de Triomphe. The pilot, identified as Albert Malret, 50, of suburban Chaville, was arrested and taken to a police station for questioning.

Politician wants O Sole Mio' banished from Venice

VENICE, Italy (R) — If a Venice official has his way tourists will have to go to Naples if they want to be serenaded with such catchy Neapolitan tunes as "O Sole Mio" or "Funiculi Funicula." Augusto Salvadori, Venice councillor for tourism, has urged the gondoliers of this Adriatic lagoon city to stick to Venetian songs when they serenade tourists on moonlit rides along the city's canals. In a letter to gondoliers' groups and tour operators, Salvadori said such serenades should consist, "exclusively, if possible, of Venetian songs and musical tunes." "The idea itself is not bad," gondolier Italo Stivanello told the Milan daily Corriere Della Sera. "But our clients are Americans, Japanese, South Americans, who know and ask for only symbolic songs such as 'O Sole Mio' and 'Funiculi Funicula.' We can't propose to them 18th century tunes and risk losing more clients in an already disastrous tourist season."

Up to 50,000 nails cause 35 flat tires

TULARE, California (AP) — As many 50,000 nails tumbled off a truck onto a highway, flattening tires on at least 35 vehicles, the California Highway Patrol reports. About 10 boxes containing 5,000 nails each fell into the highway near Tulare 240 kilometres north of Los Angeles, Lt. Lee Dorris said. The truck driver probably was unaware he had lost part of his load, Lt. Dorris added. Officers assisted between 20 and 25 motorists who had flat tires. "Others had maybe one flat tire and fixed it themselves, but some had multiple flat tires, including one or more big truck combos," Dorris said. There were no accidents or injuries. State crews cleaned up the nails.

Timothy Dalton becomes latest James Bond

BEVERLY HILLS, California (R) — British actor Timothy Dalton has been named to replace Roger Moore as James Bond in the 25th anniversary film about Ian Fleming's dashing secret agent, producer Albert Broccoli has said. Dalton, 38, a Shakespearean stage actor who has appeared in 11 films and on television, will be the fifth actor to portray agent 007 in the popular film series when shooting of the Living Daylights begins in London late next month. Industry sources said the other leading candidate for the role, also played by Moore, Sean Connery, George Lazenby and David Niven, was Irish-born actor Pierce Brosnan. They said Brosnan was unable to win release from his contract as a romantic private detective in the U.S. television series Remington Steele. The Living Daylights, the 15th Bond film, will be directed by John Glen for United Artists at Pinewood Studios with locations set for Austria, Morocco and Gibraltar. Welsh-born Dalton was trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts and became a member of the National Youth Theatre. Born in Colwyn Bay, Dalton's screen credits include the Lion in Winter, Cromwell, Wuthering Heights and Mary Queen of Scots.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OSMAR SEABER
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A86 ♣A852 9 ♠AQ88
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 3
Pass Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A—A cue-bid of four diamonds would not be a bad choice, but we prefer to bid the hand naturally. We would try four clubs, in the hope that partner would take a preference to four hearts. We would then complete the description of our hand with a bid of four spades, thereby highlighting our singleton diamond.
- Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKQJ765 ♣7 4 ♠AKQJ
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?
A—First of all, you should make sure the auction doesn't end short of game. The only bid you have available that ensures this is a cue-bid of two hearts. No matter what partner responds, you can then jump to four no trump to ask for spades. You will bid as many spades as his response indicates you can expect to make.
- Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠9 ♣6 ♠A8543 ♠Q852
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass Pass 2 ♠
Pass
What action do you take?
A—Keep the faith, baby. Partner knows your side is vulnerable and yet he has elected to come in at the two-level in a suit first bid by the opponents. He had available take-out bids at this turn and his previous one, but chose not to ask you to bid. Trust him, and don't butt in now. Pass.
- Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ7652 ♣7 ♠AJ10632